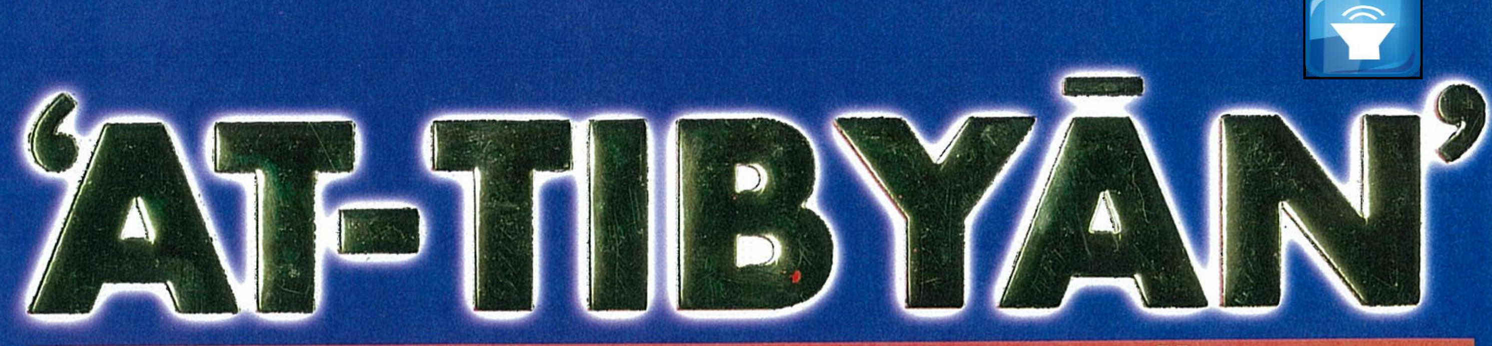


'AT-TIBYĀN'

Easy way to Quranic reading

Dr V Abdur Rahim

Publication No.139

'AT-TIBYĀN'

Easy way to Quranic reading

Author
Dr.V.Abdur Rahim

ISLAMIC FOUNDATION TRUST
138, Perambur High Road
Chennai - 600 012. India
Ph.: 2662 4401, 2662 0091

`AT-TIBYAN'

Easy Way to Quranic reading (English)

First Edition	:	**Jan**	**2000**
Reprint	:	**July**	**2003**
Reprint	:	**Jan**	**2006**

ISBN : **81 232 0134 6**

Author : **Dr. V. Abdur Rahim**
Director, Translation Centre
King Fahd Quran Printing Complex
Madinah Munawwarah.

Publishers : **ISLAMIC FOUNDATION TRUST**
138, Perambur High Road
Chennai - 600 012. India
Ph.: 2662 4401 2662 0091
Fax: 091-44-2662 06 82
E-mail: iftchennai12@gmail.com
Website : www.iftchennai.org

Printed at Chennai Micro Print, Chennai



Publisher's Note

It was six years ago that ISLAMIC FOUNDATION TRUST published the first edition of al-Tibyan in Tamil. This book which is meant to teach the reader the Arabic alphapet with Qur'anic orientation is based on some of the latest advanced teaching principles and has considerably cut down the learning period.

The need for an English version of this book has long been felt. Such a version has now become a reality, al-hamdu lillah.

We hope this English version will prove as useful as the Tamil book has proved to be.

Audio, CD of this book will be released in due course.

May Allah Ta'ala help us to serve the language of His Glorious Book.

01-01-2000
CHENNAI - 12

M.A.JAMEEL AHMED
General Secretary

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

All praise be to Allah, the Lord of the universe, and peace and blessings of Allah be upon the noblest of His Messenger Muhammad, his household and his companions.

This book was first published in January 2000. It has been well received not only in India, but also in some other countries, *al-hamdu lillâh.* I have great pleasure in presenting this revised edition. The most important change that I have made in this edition is to replace the hand-written Qur'anic text at the end of the book with a computerized version which will greatly help the users of the book to read the Qur'anic text easily.

May Allah *subhânahu wâ ta' âlâ* make this edition more useful than the previous one, and help the students learn the language of the Glorious Qur'an better.

al-Madinah al - Munawwarah **V. Abdur Rahim**
Dhu l-Hijjah 05, 1426 AH
Janaury 05, 2006 CE

PREFACE

All praise be to Allah, the Lord of the universe, and peace and blessings of Allah be upon His messenger Muhammad, his household and his companions.

This book is meant to teach Indian students how to read the Qur'anic Arabic through English. It is presumed that those who use this book are familiar with the speech-sounds which are common to most Indian languages.

This book is based on the following principles:

a. The speech-sounds of one language *vis-a-vis* those of another fall under three categories:

1. Completely identical
2. Similiar but not identical
3. Totally different.

The Arabic sounds have been presented in this book in this order.

b. From the very outset the consonants are taught with the vowel-signs.

c. In each lesson only one letter, vowel-sign or rule of orthography is taught.

d. Words in the exercises are made up of only those letters, vowel-signs and orthographical rules which the students have already learnt. So the students can read the words by themselves.

The teacher explains the new element in each lesson. Then the students read the words by themselves without the help of the teacher. The teacher moves to the next lesson only after all the students have thoroughly understood this new element.

May Allah *subḫānahu wa ta ʻālā* make this book useful, and help the students learn the language of the Quran better.

Madinah Munawwarah

Ramdhan 16, 1420 AH ***V.Abdur Rahim***

INTRODUCTION

Arabic is written from right to left. The Arabic alphabet has 29 letters, which are consonants and long vowels. Unlike English, short vowels have no letters; they are represented by signs placed above or below the letters. If English were to be written in the Arabic way, we would write the words *man, did* and *put* like : ḿ n̄, d̗ d̄, p̓ t̄!

All the letters in a word are joined to each other. Six of them are joined to the previous letter only.

Most of the letters have two forms. One of them is the independent form, also used with slight change at the end of the word when joined to the preceding letter. The other is the form used in the initial and medial positions. A few letters have four forms, and a few remain unchanged in whatever position they occur. In this book when a letter is introduced, its other form or forms are also given.

The following are the vowels signs, their names, their positions and their pronunciations :

* The sign ـَ called the fathah, is pronounced as *u* in *sun*. In our phonetic transcription it is represented by *a*. It is placed above the letter, e.g., مَ ma.

* The ـِـ sign called the *kasrah,* is pronounced as *i* in *pin*. In our phonetic transcription it is represented by *i*. It is placed below the letter, e.g., مِ mi.

In the Indian subcontinent the *kasrah* in an open syllable is pronounced as *e* in *bed*. This is wrong.

* The sign ـُـ called the *ḍammah,* is pronounced as *u* in *put*. In out phonetic transcription it is represented by *u*. It is placed above the letter e.g., مُ mu.

In the Indian subcontinent the *ḍammah* in an open syllable is pronounced as *o* in *November*. This is wrong.

* The sign ـً ـٌ ـٍ double *fathah*, double *ḍammah* and double *kasrah*, at the end of a word are pronounced as *an, un* and *in* respectively.

* The sign ـْ called the sukûn denotes the absence of a vowel, e.g., مَمْ mam, مِمْ mim, مُمْ mum.

* The sign ـّ called the **shaddah** denotes doubling of a consonant, e.g., مَمَّ ***mamma,*** مَمِّ ***mammi,*** مَمُّ ***mammu.***



Lesson 1



بُ	بِ	بَ
bu	bi	ba

بِ   بُ   بَ   بُ   بِ

بُ   بَ   بِ   بُ   بَ

NOTE :

The *kasrah* is always pronounced like *i* in *pin*. In the Indian subcontinent it is pronounced as *e* in *bed* in an open syllable. This is wrong.

The *ḍammah* is always pronounced like *u* in *put*. In the Indian subcontinent it is pronounced like *o* in *November* in an open syllable. This is wrong.

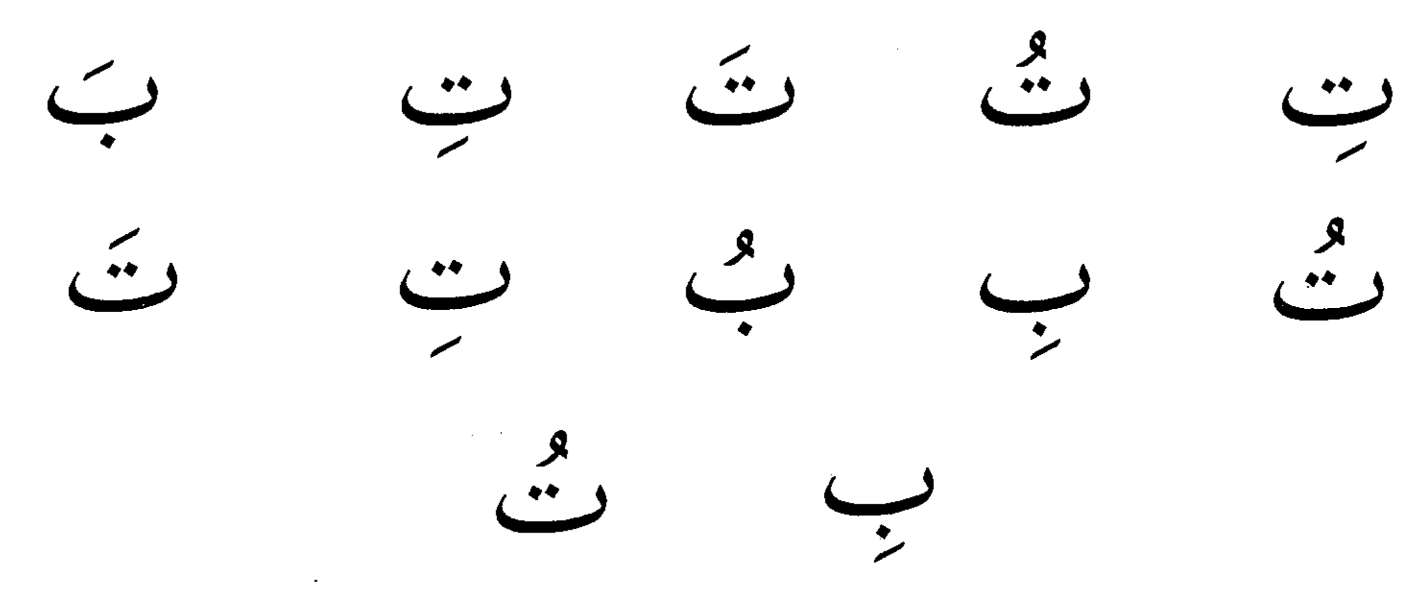


Lesson 2



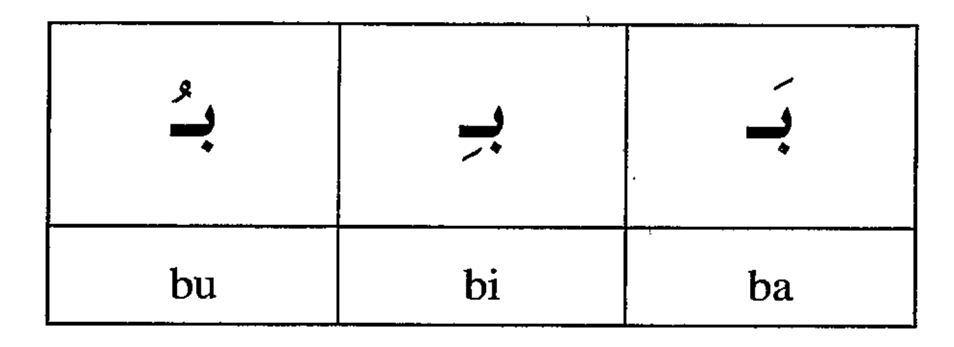
تُ	تِ	تَ
tu	ti	ta

Note : This is pronounced like the Hindi त.

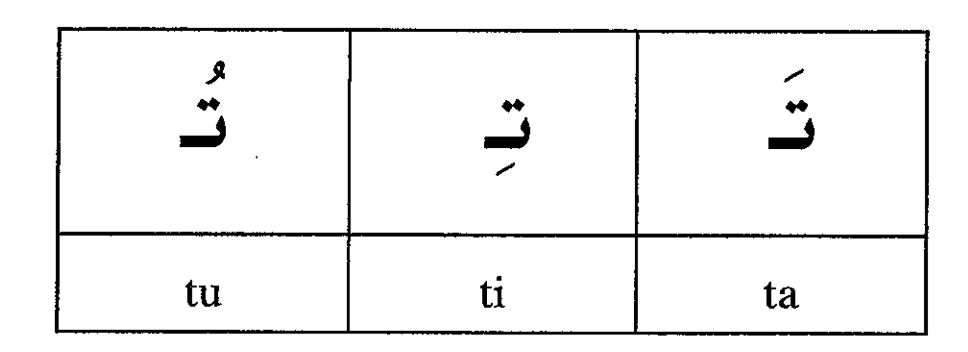




Lesson 3



بُـ	بِـ	بَـ
bu	bi	ba



تُـ	تِـ	تَـ
tu	ti	ta

<u>Note</u> : These are the forms of ب and ت when they are connected to other letters.

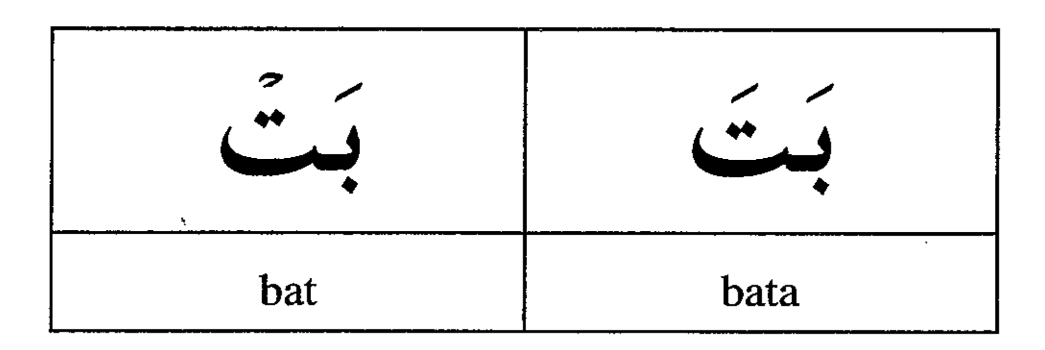
بَـبَ بَـتَ تَـبَ بِـتِ بُـتُ

تُـتِ تُـبِـتَ بَـتَـبَ بُـبُـتِ تَـتِـبُ

تُـبِـتُ بِـتِـبَ

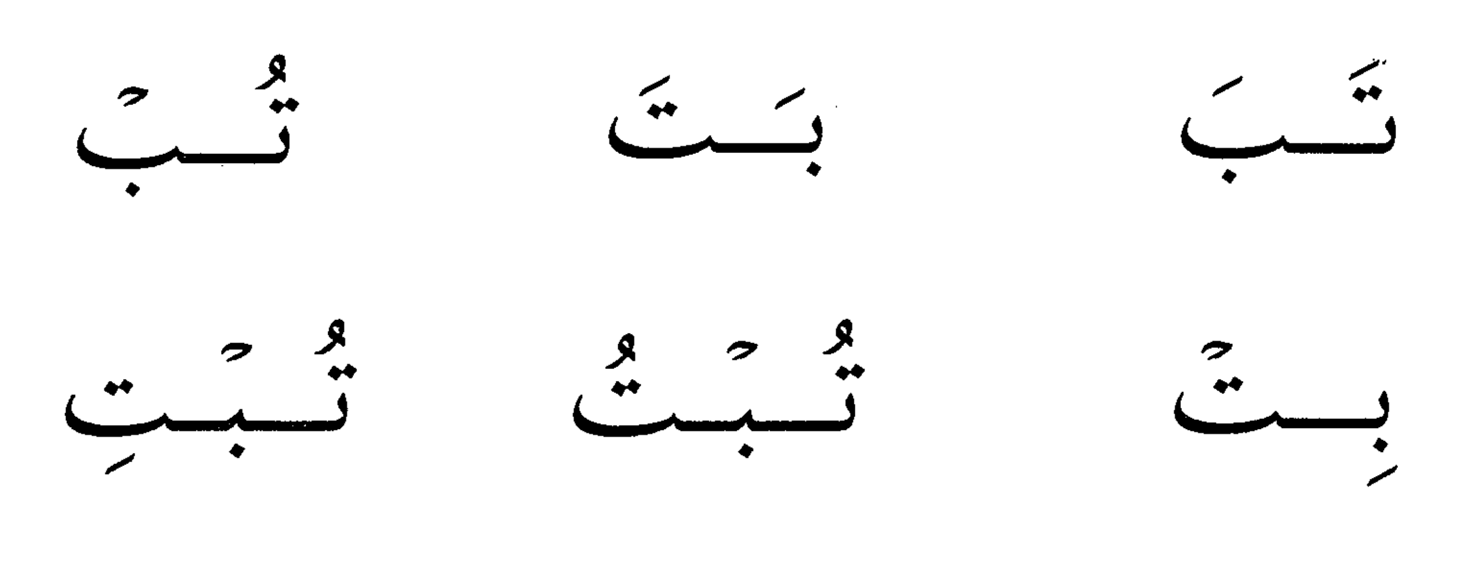


Lesson 4



بَتْ	بَتَ
bat	bata

<u>Note</u> : This sign ْ signifies the absesnce of a vowel.





Lesson 5

بَتَّ	بَتَ
batta	bata

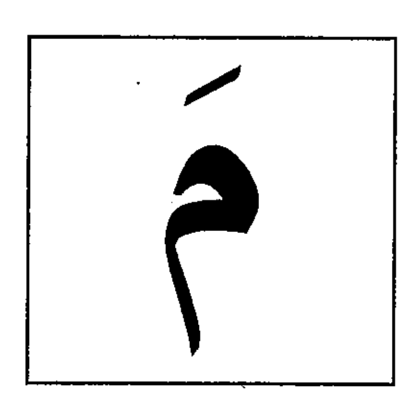
Note : This sign ّ signifies the doubling of the consonant.

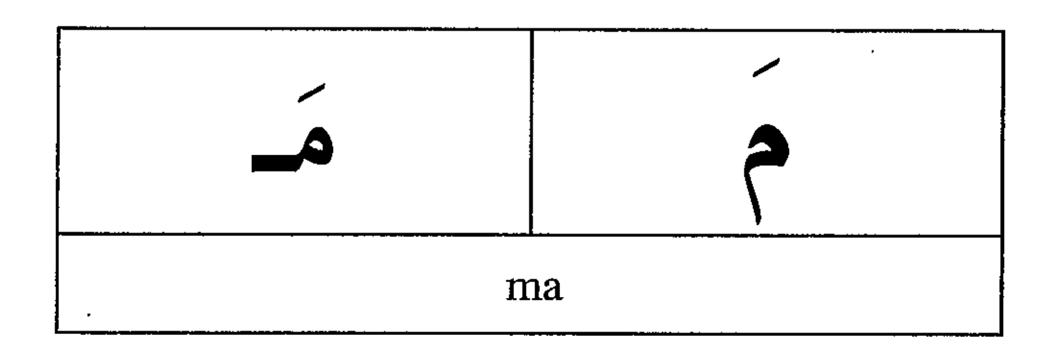
بِتَّ تَبَّ بِتُّ تَبَّتْ

بِتُّ بَتَّتْ

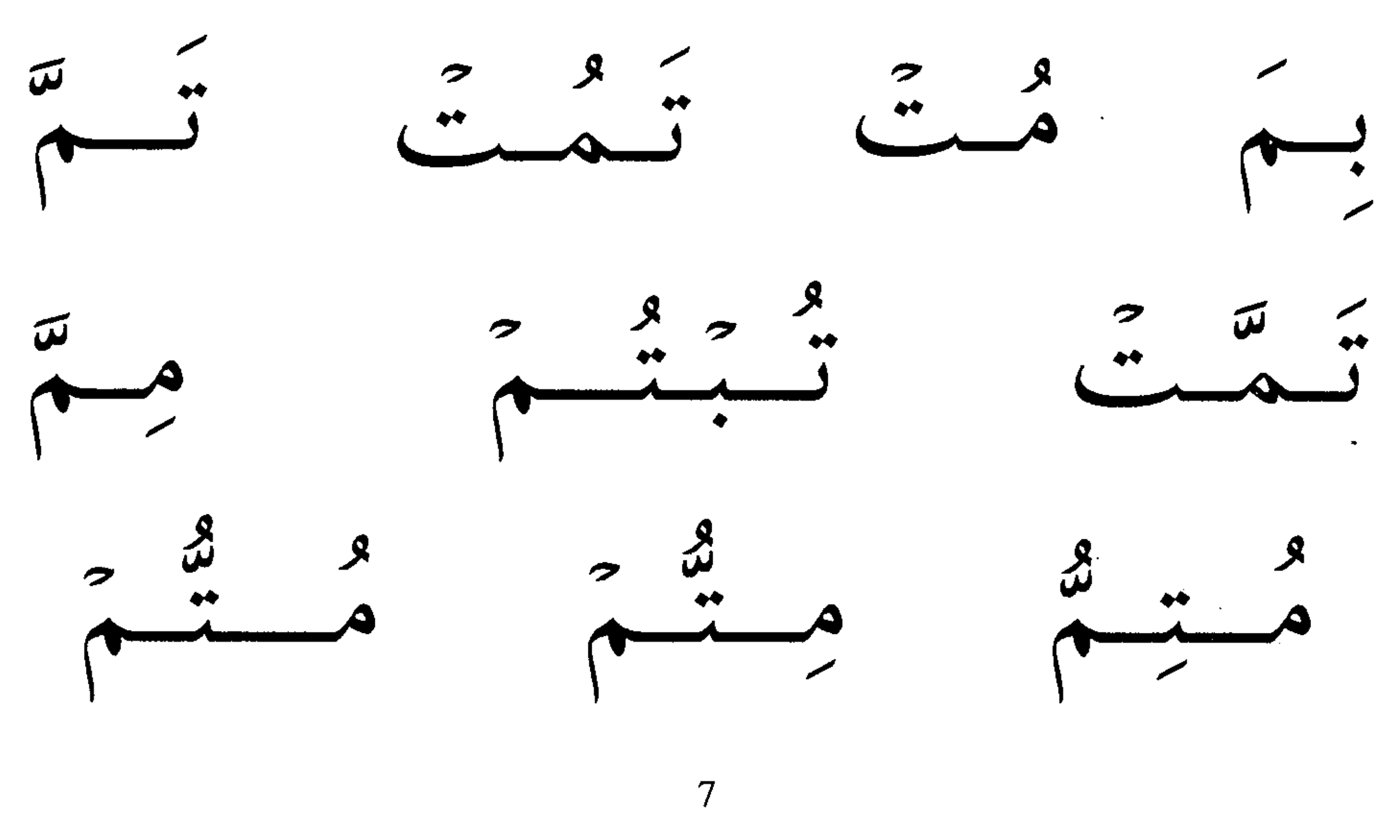


Lesson 6



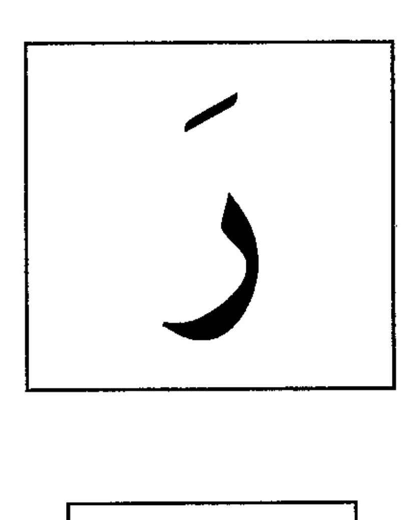


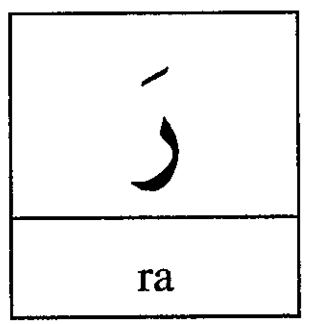
مـَ	مَ
ma	



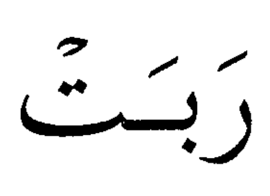


Lesson 7





رَبِّ　　مَرَّ



مَرَّتْ　　تَرِبَتْ　　تَمُرُّ



Lesson 8

اَ

اُ	اِ	اَ
’u	’i	’a

اَمْ   اَبْتَرُ   اَتَمَّ   اَتْمَمْتُ

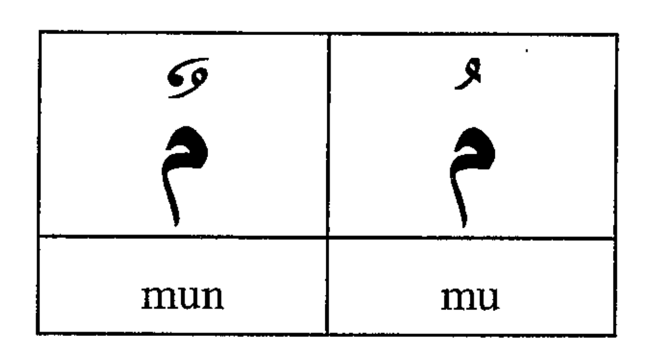
اَتْمَمْتَ   اَتْمِمْ   بَرَاَ

اِرَمَ   اَمَرَ   اَمَرْتُ   اُمِرْتُ

اَمَرُّ   اَمَرْنَ



Lesson 9



مٌ	مُ
mun	mu

أُمٌّ   أَبٌ   رَبٌّ   أَمْتٌ

أُمَـمٌ   بَـــرٌّ   بِـــرٌّ

تَـمْـرٌ   أَمْـرٌ



Lesson 10

مَا	مَ
mâ	ma

<u>Note</u> : *â* as *a* in *father.*

رَا تَا بَا

تُرَابٌ تَابَا تَابَ بَابٌ

اَمَاتَ تَمَامٌ مَاتَ

اَمَامٌ اِمَامٌ مَتَابٌ

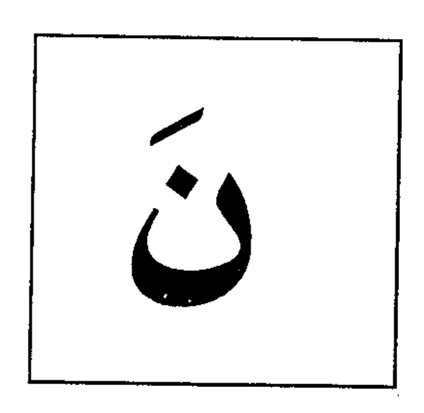


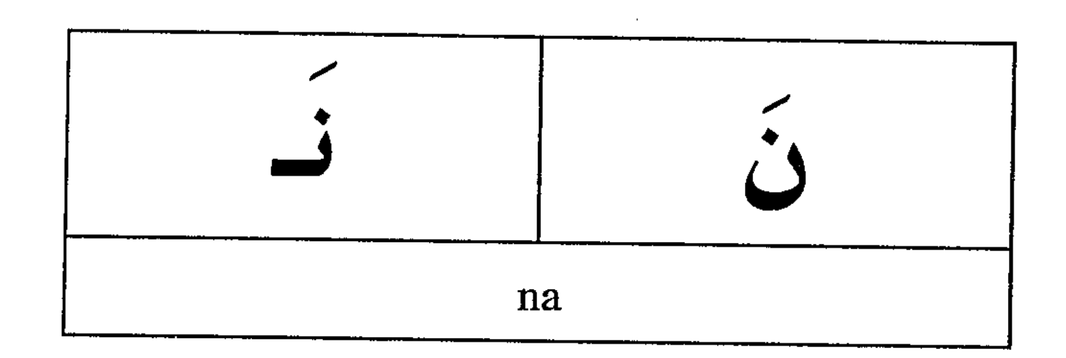
مَـمَاتٌ   تَـــبَاتٌ   اَبْـــرَارٌ

بَـــاتَ   بَـــتَاتٌ   رَابَ



Lesson 11





نـَ	نَ
na	

رَانَ   اِبْـنٌ   اِنَّ   مَنْ   مِـنْ

مَـنَامٌ   نَـبَاتٌ   اَنَابَ   بَنَانٌ



اَرِنَا اَنْتَ اَنْتِ اَنْتُمْ

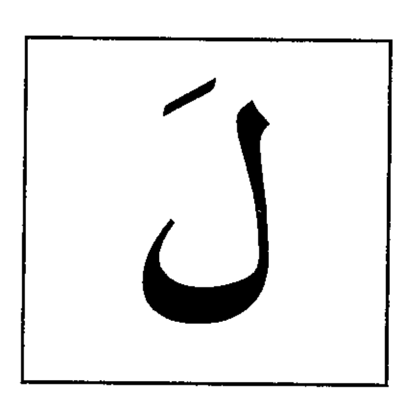
اَنْتُمَا اَنْتُنَّ اَمِنَ

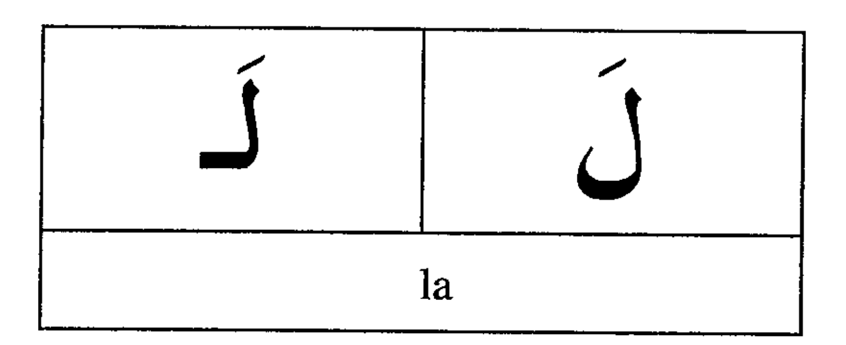
مِتْنَا تَمْنُنْ نَامَ

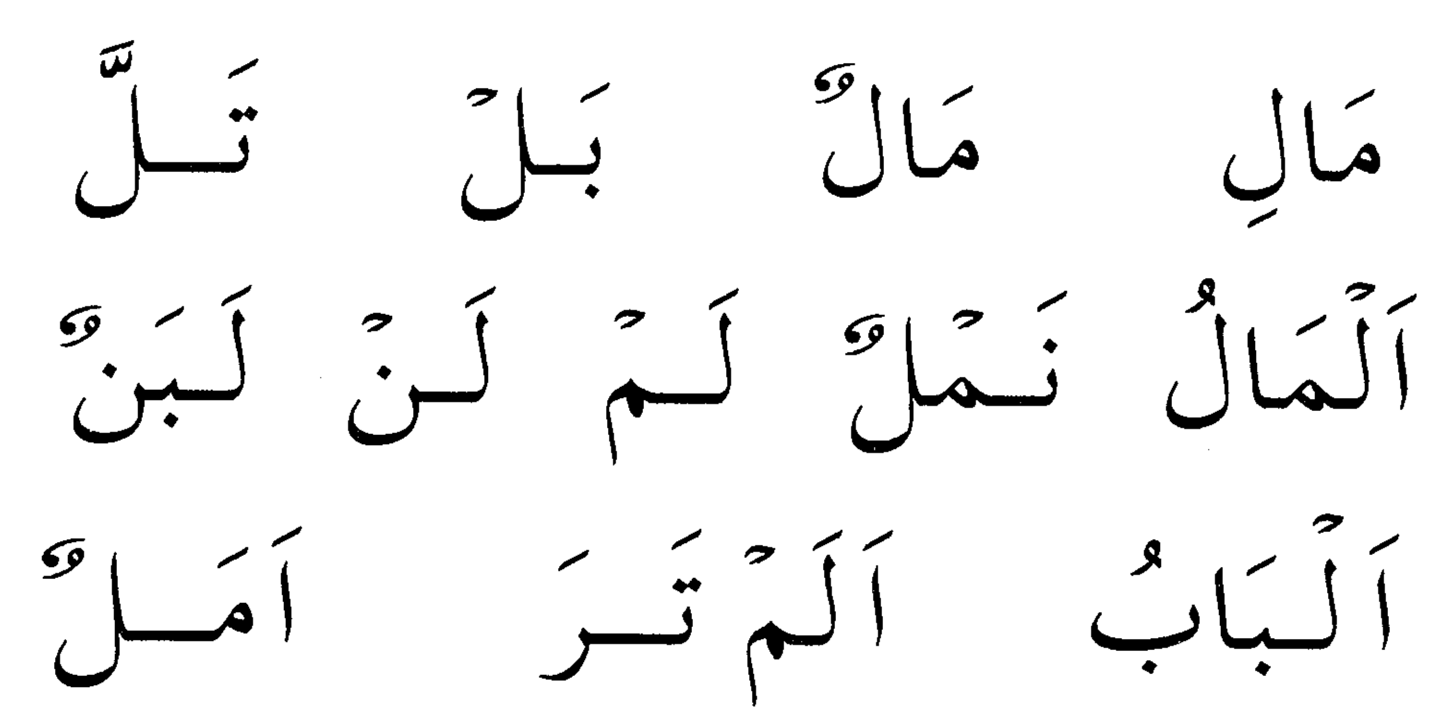
نِمْتُ نَبَتَ بِنْتٌ



Lesson 12









Note that ل+ا is written لا when not joined to the previous letter, and ـلا when joined to the previous letter.

لَا

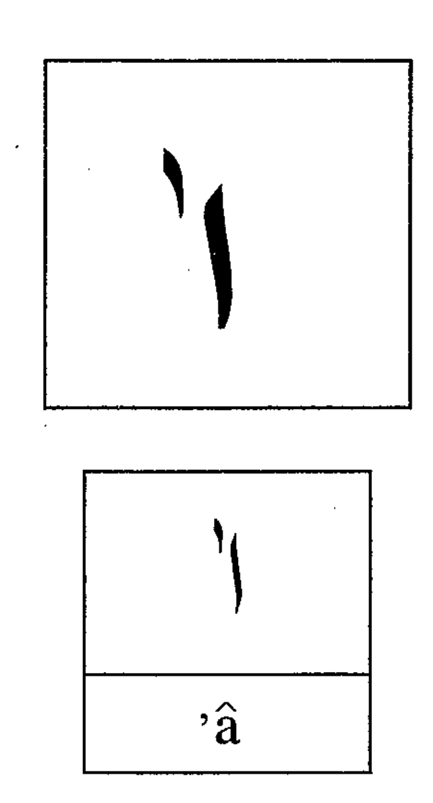
لَاتَ اِلَّا لَامَ لَانَ لِاَنَّ

ـلَا

مَلَامٌ تِلَالٌ بِلَالٌ



Lesson 13

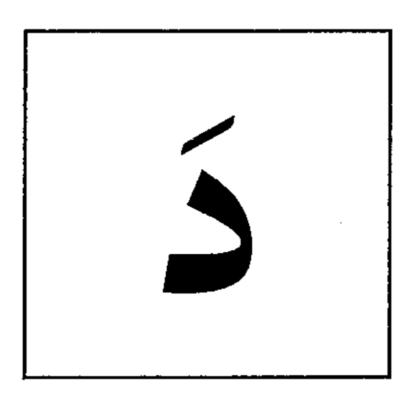


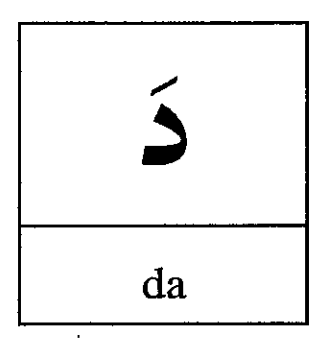
اٰتِ اٰتِنَا اٰلِ اٰمَنَ اٰمَنَّا آلْاٰنَ

مَاٰبٌ اٰتَتٌ اٰنَ اٰلَاٰمٌ اٰمَالٌ

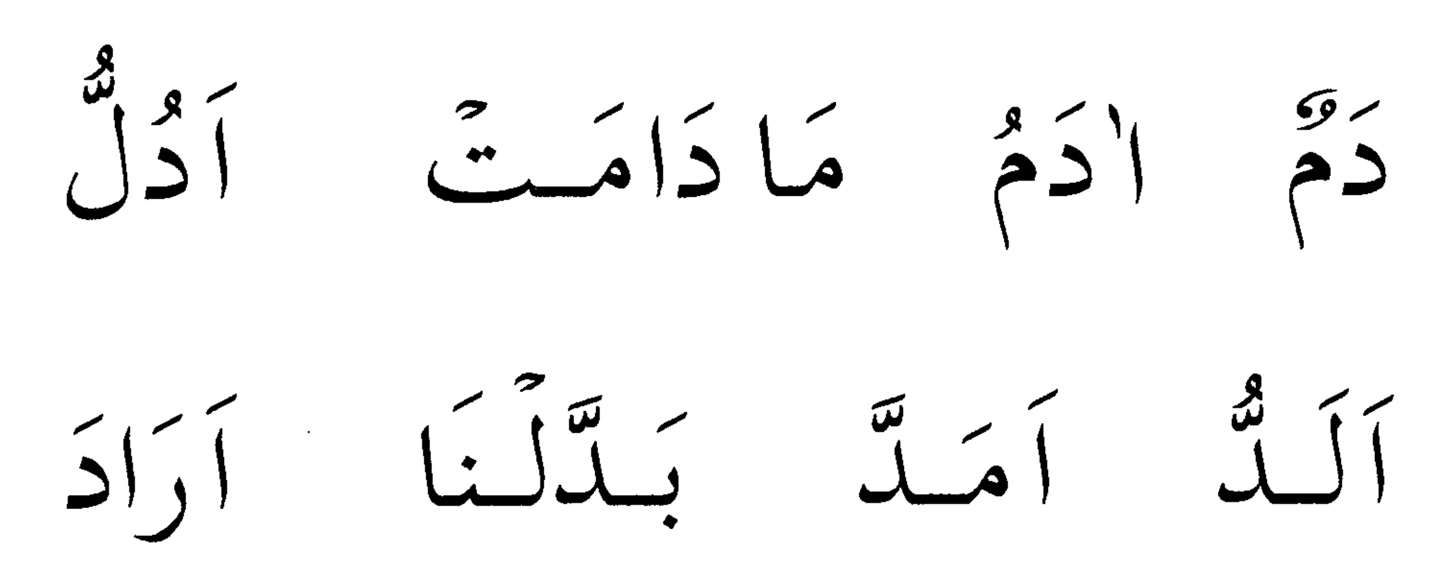


Lesson 14





Note : This letter is like the Hindi द.





رَدَدْنَا نُـمِـدُّ مِـدَادٌ دَارٌ

اَرَدْنَا اَرَدْنَ بَـدَتْ بَـدَا

اَلْـبُـدْنَ بَـدْرٌ



Lesson 15

دِی	دِ
dî	di

Note : *î* as *i* in *machine.*

اِیْ   دَارِیْ   مُدِّیْ   لَتُبْدِیْ

اَبِیْ   لِیْ   اُمِّیْ   مَالِیْ

Note : یـ is the initial and medial form of ی.

یـ :   تُرِیْدُ   نُرِیْدُ   اُرِیْدُ

مُرِیْبٌ   مُلِیْمٌ   اَلْمُنِیْرُ



مُنِيْبٌ   أُنِيْبُ   اِمِيْنْ

اَمِيْنٌ   اَلْاَمِيْنُ   اَبَابِيْلَ

لَاتَبْدِيْلَ   تَتْبِيْبٌ

مِيْ	مِنْ	مِتْ	مِبْ
mî	min	mit	mib



Lesson 16

جَ

جَـ	جَ
ja	

مَرَجَ　　أُجَاجٌ　　اَلِجُ

رَجُلٌ　رِجَالٌ　مَجِيْدٌ

جَبَّارٌ　جَبَّارِيْنَ



جِــبَالٌ جَبَــلٌ اَلْجِــبْتِ

لِجِبْــرِيْــلَ لِلْجَــبِــيْــنِ

جَـــدِيْــدٌ اَجْـــدَرُ

لَا تُجَــادِلْ تَجْــرِىْ مُجْرِمِيْنَ

اَلْجَلَالُ جَمَالٌ جَمِيْــلٌ جَمَلٌ

جَنَّ اَلْجَانَّ جُــنْدٌ نَجْـــمٌ

جَنَّــتَانِ جَنَّــاتٌ



Lesson 17

دُوْ	دُ
dû	du

Note : *û* as *u* in *rule.*

دُوْرٌ نُوْرٌ جَالُوْتُ اَلْبُرُوْجُ

اُجُوْرٌ اَمُوْتُ بُوْرٌ جُنُوْدٌ

مَمْنُوْنٌ تَمُوْرُ نَمُوْتُ

نُجُوْمٌ اَلْاُمُوْرُ اٰتُوْنِيْ بَنُوْنَ



Lesson 18

بَ + أْ = بَأْ
ba + ’ = ba’

بَأْ	بَا
ba’	bâ

نَأْتِ　　نَأْتِيْ　　تَأْمُرُ

دَأْبٌ　　تَأْتِيْنَا

مَأْ	مَا
ma’	mâ



Lesson 19

سَ

سَـ	سَ
sa	

دَرَسَ   رَأْسٌ   بَأْسٌ   أَمْسِ

إِنْسٌ   نَجَسٌ   إِبْلِيسُ

إِدْرِيسُ   رَسٌّ



اَسْلَمَ مَسْجِدٌ مَسَاجِدُ

اَسْجُدُ تَسْجُدُ سَلَامٌ

مُسْلِمُوْنَ سُنْدُسٌ سَاَلَ

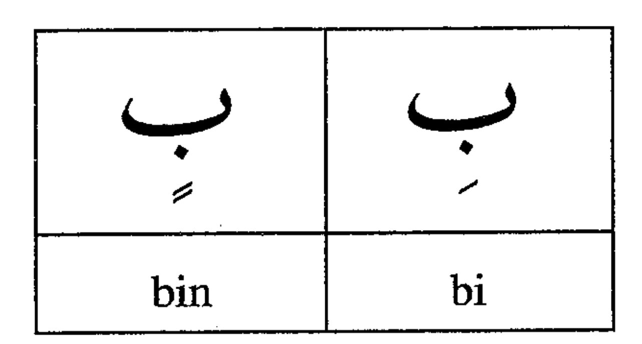
سَنَابِلَ اُسِّسَ سَامِدُوْنَ

سُنَنٌ اَسْبَابٌ سِجِّيلٌ

سِجْنٌ تَاْسِرُوْنَ



Lesson 20



بٍ	بِ
bin	bi

جَنَّاتٍ   سَمُوْمٍ   بَابٍ

سُنْدُسٍ   نَارٍ   سِجِّيْلٍ



Lesson 21



كَـ	كَ
ka	

اَبُوْكَ   تَرَكَ   تَبَارَكَ   لَمْ اَكُ

اِنَّكَ   تِلْكَ   مَلَكٌ   مُلْكٍ

اَلْمَلِكُ   مَلِيْكٌ   لَا اَمْلِكُ



كَمْ   كِتَابٌ   كَبَدٍ   كَبُرَ

كَدَآبِ   تَكْتُمُوْنَ   كَاْسٍ

مَكْنُوْنٌ   اَلْكُنَّسِ   لَكَنُوْدٌ

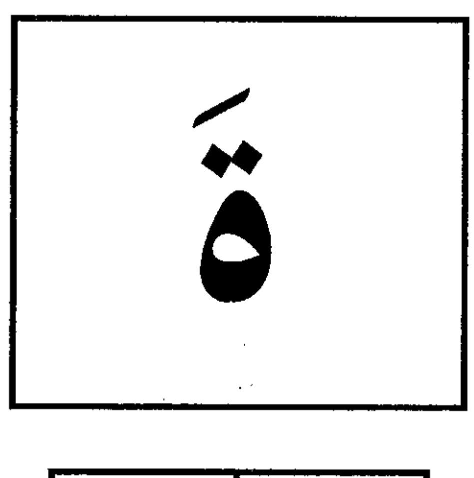
اَكُوْنُ   كَرْبٌ   سَنَكْتُبُ

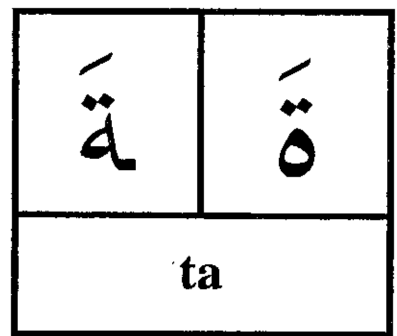
كَاَنَّ   كَانَ   كَاتِبٌ   كُلَّ

مِيْكَالَ   مَكَانٍ



Lesson 22





Note : This letter occurs only at the end of a word.

بَلْدَةٌ   أُمَّةٌ   بِبَكَّةَ   سَنَةٍ

سُنَّةٌ   سُنْبُلَةٍ



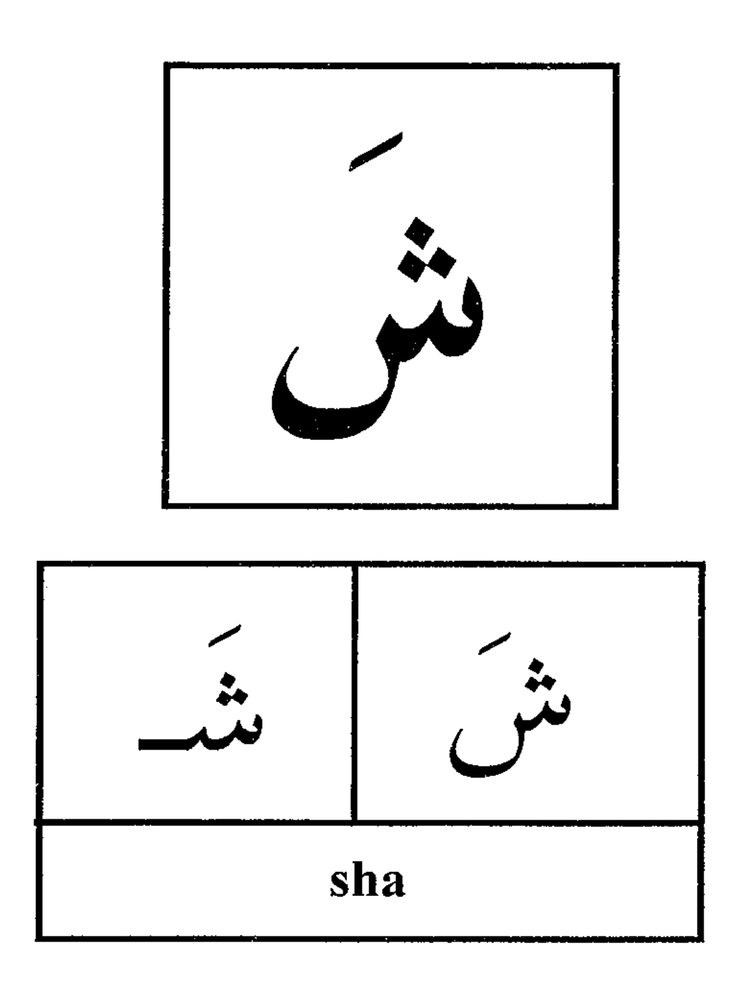
مُسَنَّدَةٌ　　سَكْرَةُ

مَسْكُونَةٍ　　مَكَّةَ

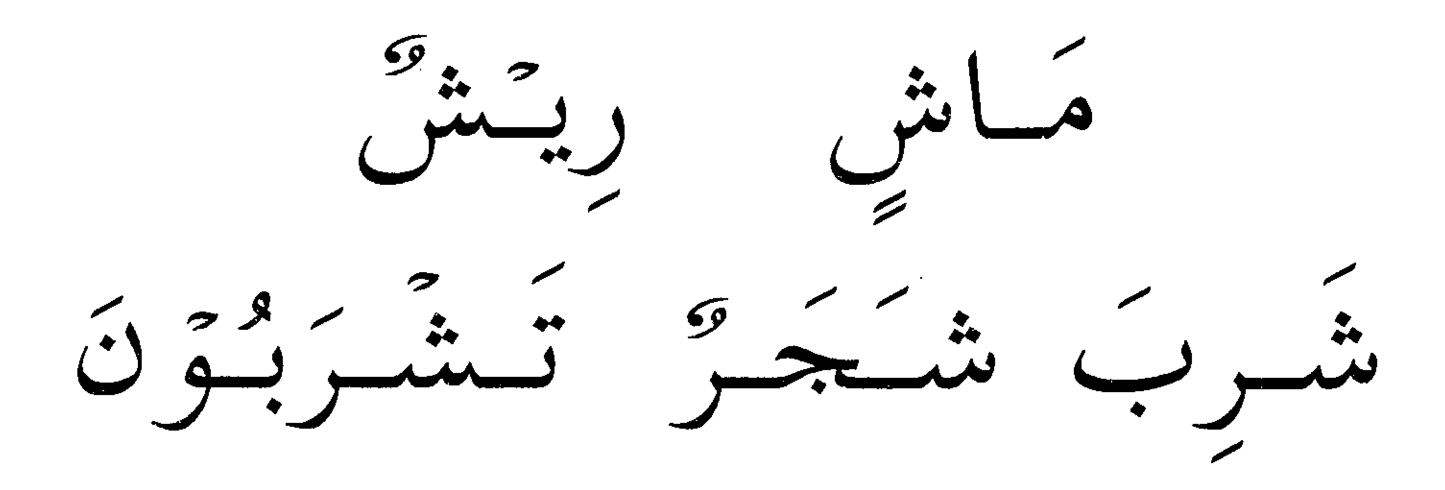
مُسَلَّمَةٌ



Lesson 23



Note : This letter is like *sh* in *she.*





شَاْنٍ شَدِيْدٌ لَنْ نُشْرِكَ

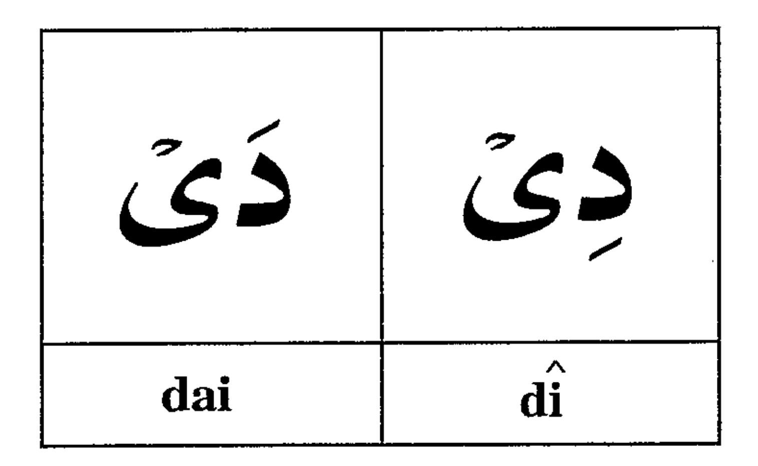
شَكَرَ اَشْكُرُ شَكَّ

مَشِيْدٍ بَشِيْرٌ يَنْشُرُ

مَنْشُوْرٍ بَشَرٌ بُشْرَاكُمْ



Lesson 24



دَىْ	دِىْ
dai	dî

<u>Note</u> : *ai* sounds like *ie* in *die* or *i* in *time.* It does not sound like the diphthong in the Urdu - Hindi بيل बैल (bull). In the Indian subcontinent it is pronounced like this Urdu - Hindi sound which is wrong.

اَىْ كَىْ لَيْسَ بَيْتٌ لَيْلٌ

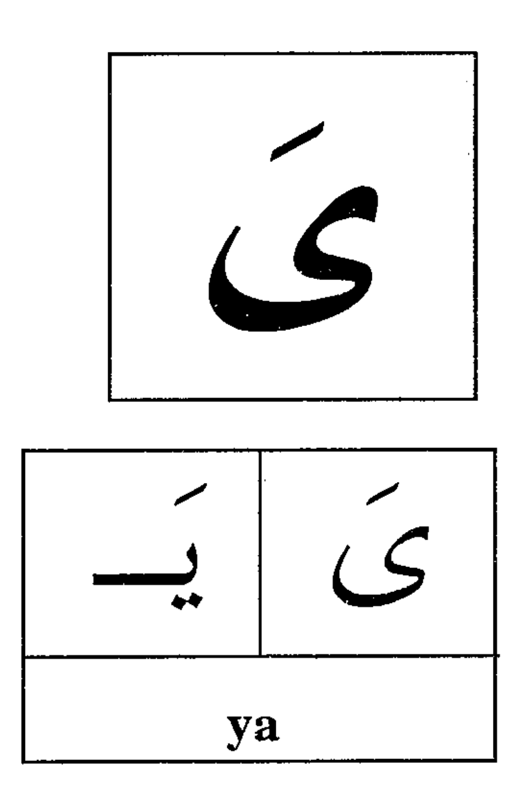
كَيْلٌ لِكَيْلَا سَيْرٌ شَيْبٌ

اَيْنَ بَيْنَ جَنَّتَيْنِ اَيْدٍ

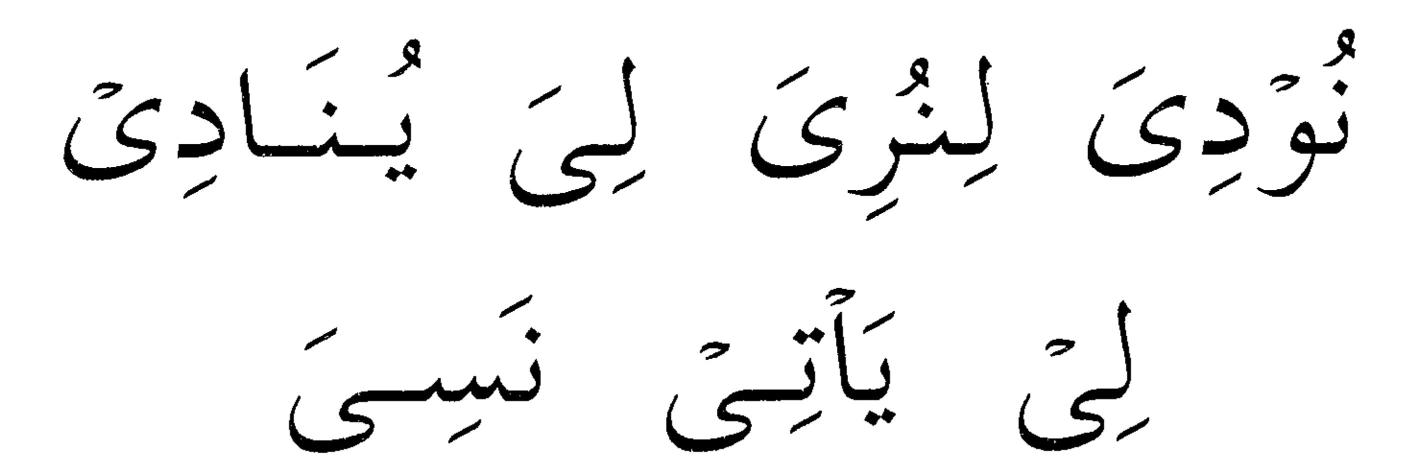
اَلْمَيْسِرِ



Lesson 25



Note : When this letter has *fatḥah, kasrah* or *ḍammah* it is pronounced as a consonant, i.e. as *ya, yi, yu.*





يَدٍ آيَةٌ اَلْيَمُّ اَلِيمٌ

اَلْيَمِينُ يُونُسُ اَيَّامٍ

يَدِىَ يَدَاكَ يَأْجُوجُ يَأْكُلُ

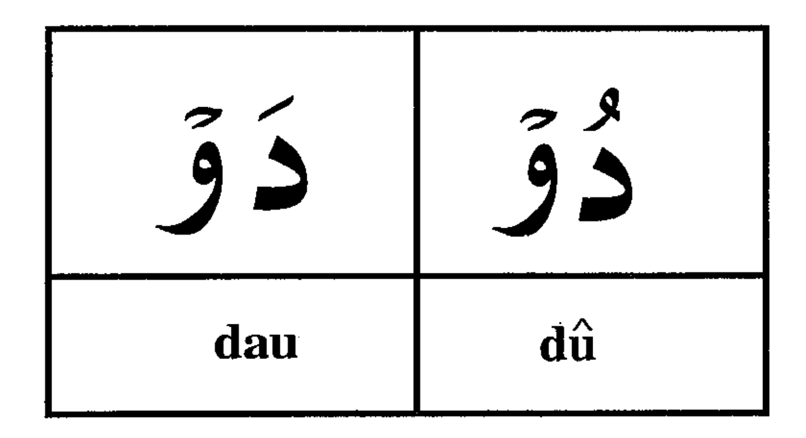
يَتِيمَيْنِ اَلْيُسْرُ يَكْتُبُ

نَسِيَا

تَـ	يَـ	نَـ	بَـ
Two dots above	**Two dots below**	**One dot above**	**One dot below**
ta	ya	na	ba

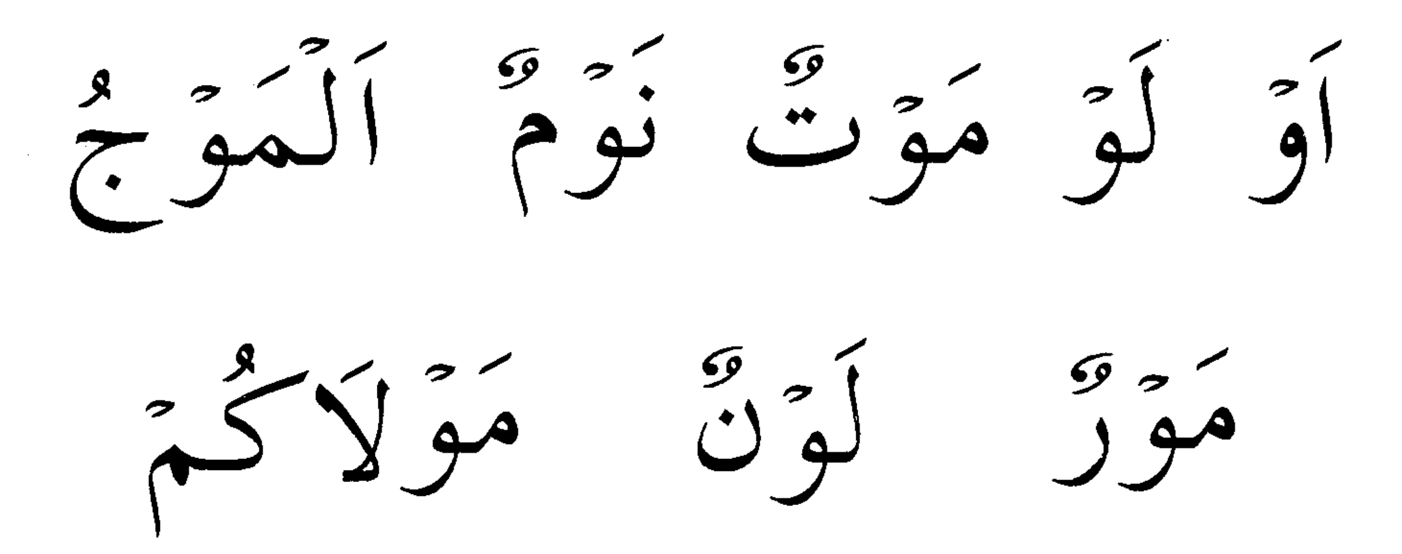


Lesson 26



دَوْ	دُوْ
dau	**dû**

Note : *au* sounds like *ow* in *cow* or *ou* in *sound.* It does not sound like the diphthong in the Urdu - Hindi word کون कौन (who). In the Indian subcontint it is pronounced like this Urdu - Hindi diphthong which is wrong.



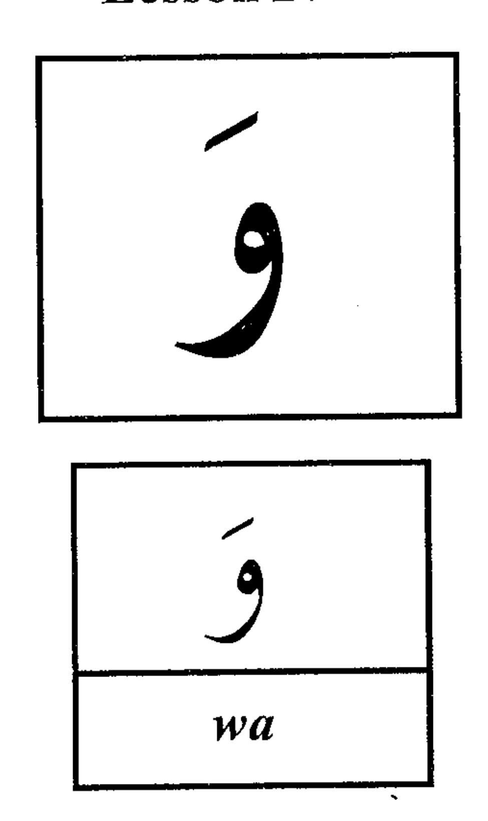


دُوْ	دُ	دِىْ	دِ	دَا	دَ
dû	du	dî	di	dâ	da

دَوْ	دَىْ
dau	dai



Lesson 27



Note : If this letter has *fatḥah, kasrah* or *ḍammah* it is pronounced like consonant, i.e. as *wa, wi, wu.*

This letter is pronounced by bringing the corners of the mouth togethe It should not be pronounced like the English *v* which is pronounced with th upper teeth coming in contact with the lower lip.

وَلَدٌ   وَلَدَ   وُلِدَ   وَابِلٌ   وَبَالَ

وَجَدَ   وَادٍ   يَوَدُّ   وَدُوْدٌ

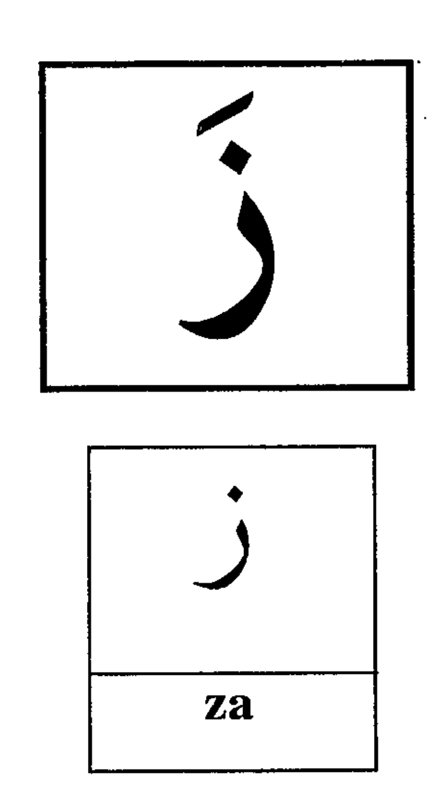


مَوَدَّةٌ يُوَسْوِسُ اَلْوِلْدَانَ وَالٍ

وَيْـلٌ



Lesson 28



Note : Like *z* in *zoo*.

زَبَدٌ زَوْجٌ اَزْوَاجٌ زَنِيمٌ

نَزَلَ نَزَّلْنَا نَزْدَادُ يَزِيْدُوْنَ



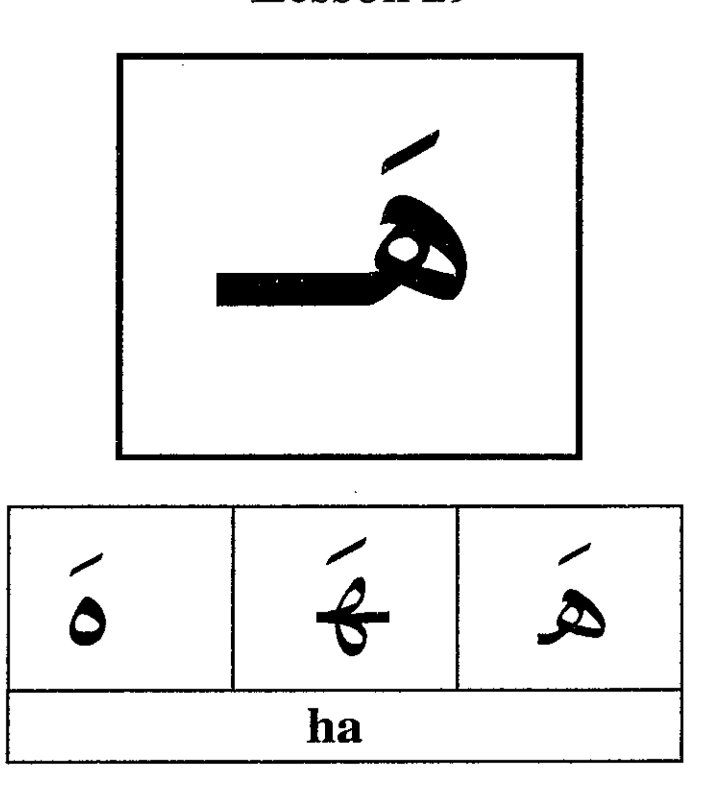
زَيْدٌ لَاتَزِرُ وَازِرَةٌ

يَكْنِزُوْنَ كَنْزٌ اَلْجُرُزِ

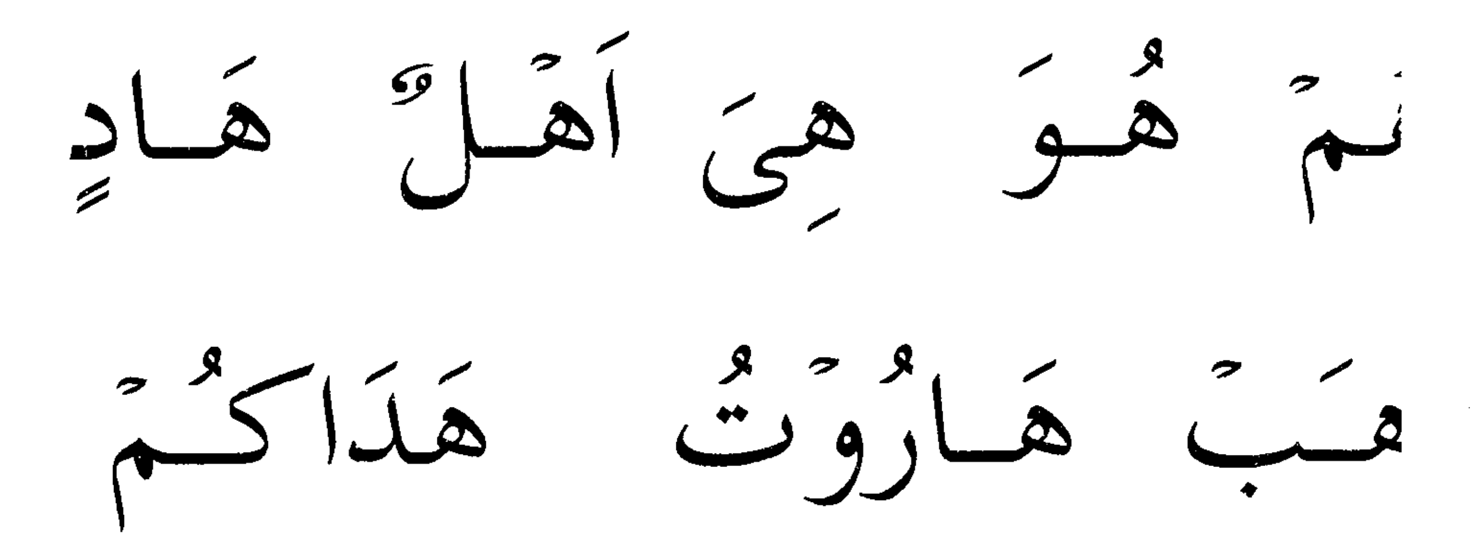
رَمْزٌ لُمَزَةٌ



Lesson 29



ـه	ـهـ	هـ
ha		





هَذَانِ هَدَيۡـنَا هَــاجَرۡنَ

اَهۡلَكۡنَاهُـمۡ

نَهَـرٌ اَنۡهَـارٌ اَلۡمِهَـادُ اَلۡهُدۡهُـدَ

لَهُـمۡ يَـهۡـدِىۡ لَهَـا اِهۡدِنَـا

Note that this letter has a different form in the final position.

رَاٰهُ كَرِهَ وُجُوۡهٌ اَبَاهُ مِنۡهُ



هَدَاهُ أَبَوَاهُ وَجْهُهُ لِأَبِيهِ

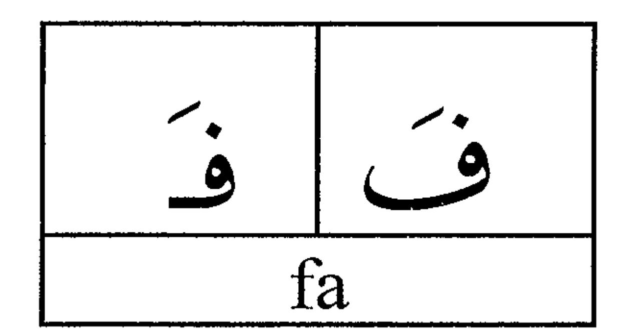
تَوَجَّهَ لِبَنِيهِ

ة	ه
ta	ha



Lesson 30





أُفٍّ رَدِفَ سَوْفَ كَافٍ

اَلْفِ كَيْفَ كَشَفَ اَلْكَهْفُ

اَلْاَنْفُ



فِىْ فَاهُ فَازَ فَلَكٍ اَلْفِيْلُ

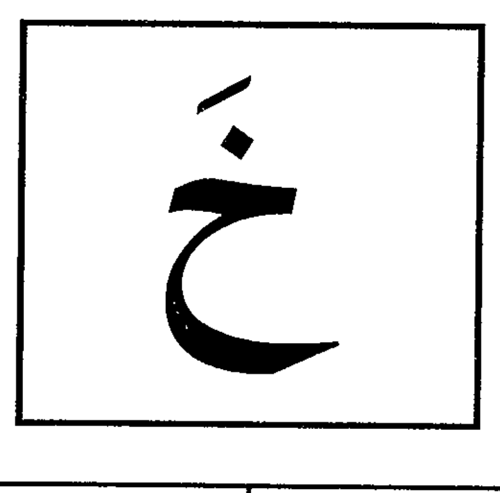
تَفَاوُتٍ فَكَّرَ فَاكِهَةٌ كَفَرَ

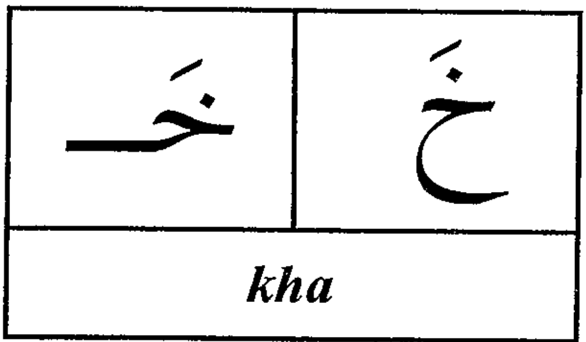
فَوَاكِهُ يَكْفُرُ فَاَلَّفَ كَافِرٌ

كَافِرُوْنَ اَلْفَافٌ اَلْفَيْنَا



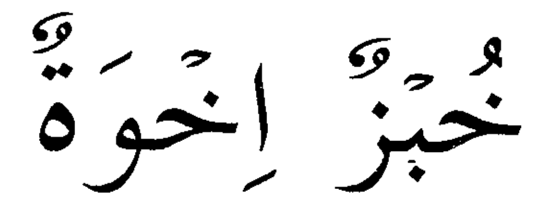
Lesson 31





kha

اَخٌ شَيْخٌ نَفَخَ



خُبْزٌ اِخْوَةٌ خَافَ اُخْتٌ



خَيْرٌ خَبَرٌ خَتَمَ خَرَّ خَرَجَ

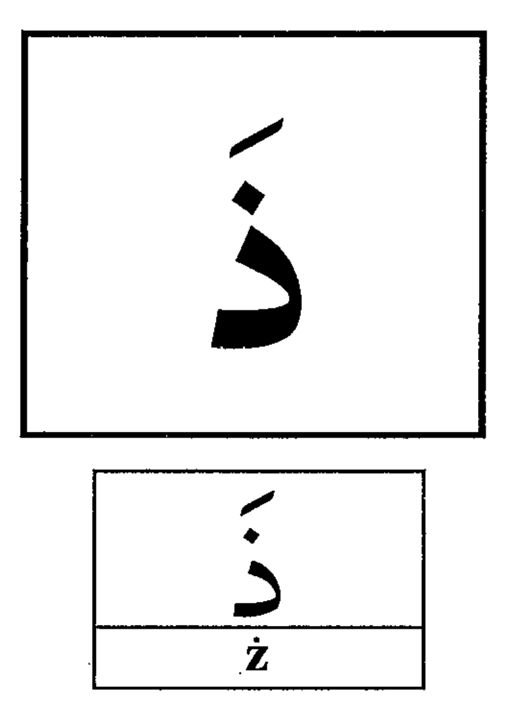
اَلْاٰخِرَةِ اِخْوَانٌ خَرْدَلٌ

مَوَاخِرَ يَبْخَلُوْنَ بَخْسٍ

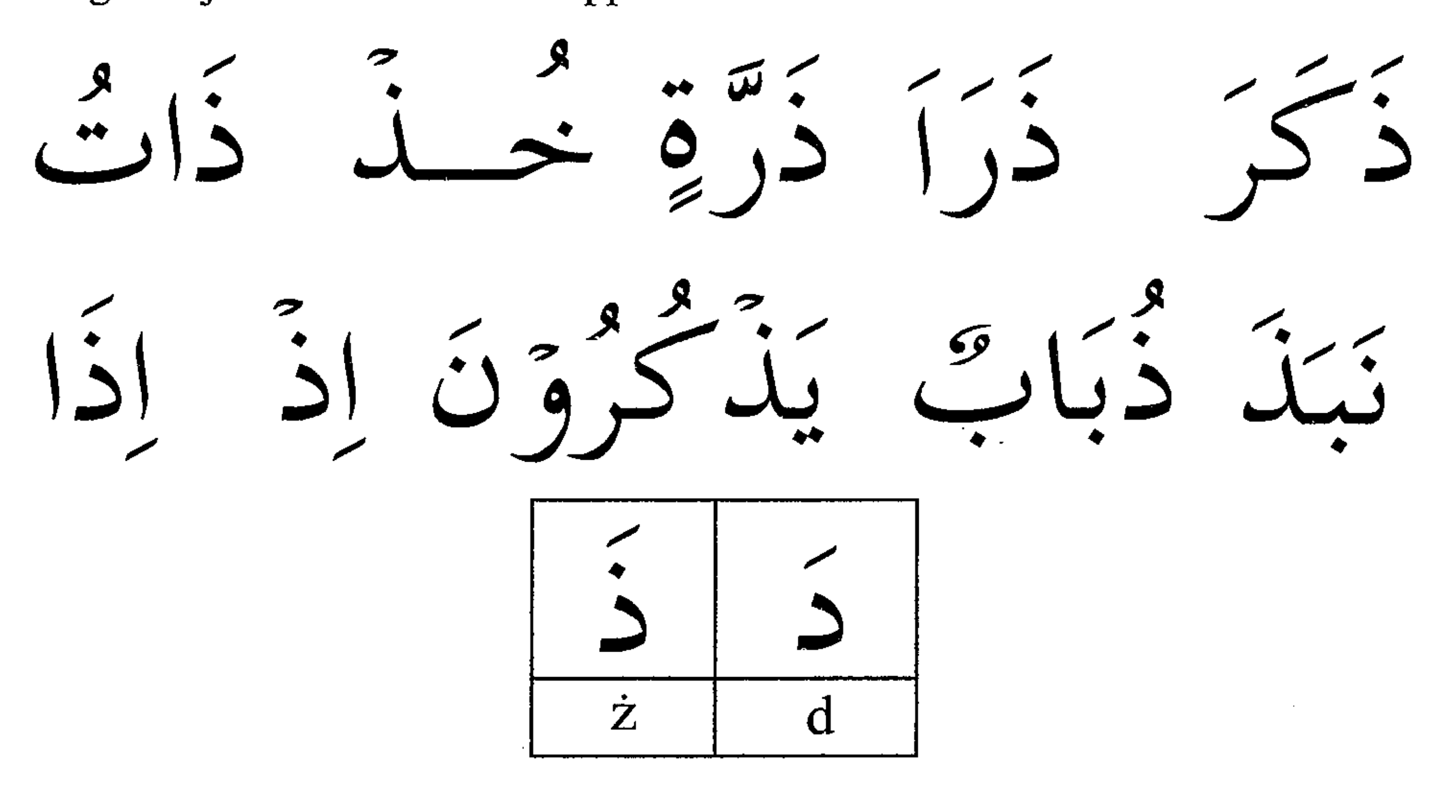
خِلَافٍ نُخْفِيْ



Lesson 32



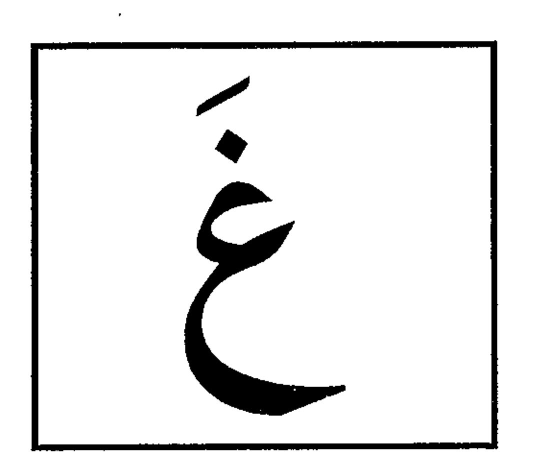
Note : This is a lisped pronunciation of *z*. While pronoucing it the tip of the tongue is just below the front upper teeth.



ذَ	دَ
ż	d



Lesson 33



ـغَ	ـغَ	غـَ	غَ
gha			

رَاغَ نَـزَغَ يَـنْـزَغُ نَـزْغٌ

بَـلاَغٌ بَـازِغٌ

بَلَغَ يَبْلُغُ بَلَّغَ بَالِغٌ



غَفُوْرٌ غَالِبٌ غُلِبَتْ غَافِلُوْنَ

غُلَامٌ غُلْفٌ

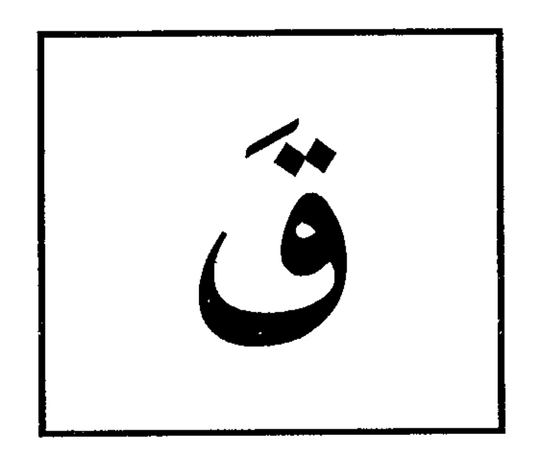
مَغْفِرَةٍ بِغَافِلٍ اَلْبِغَالُ مَغَانِمَ

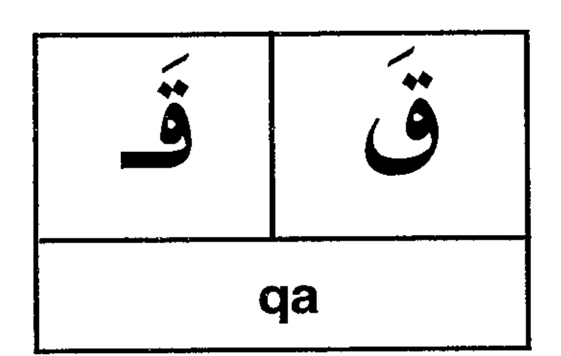
اَلْمَغْرِبُ اَلْغَيْبُ يَبْلُغَا يَغْفِرُ

يَتَغَامَزُوْنَ يَسْتَغْفِرُوْنَ لِغَدٍ



Lesson 34





قـَ	قَ
qa	

بَاقٍ وَاقٍ فَوْقَ نَسُوْقُ

اَلْمَسَاقُ اَلْاَسْوَاقُ سِيْقَ



وَقِنَا قَالَ قُلْنَا قَبُوْلٌ

قَبْلَ قَتَلَ اَلْقُرْاٰنُ قَلْبٌ

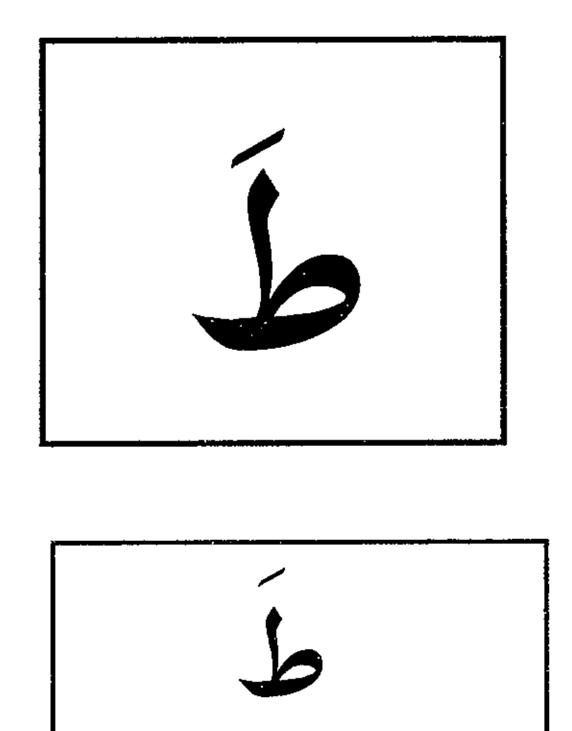
اَقْلَامٌ قُوَّةٍ قَاهِرُوْنَ اَلْقَمَرُ

قَوْمِیْ اَلْمَقَابِرُ مَقَامَ مَقَالِیْدُ

قَـ	فَـ
qa	fa

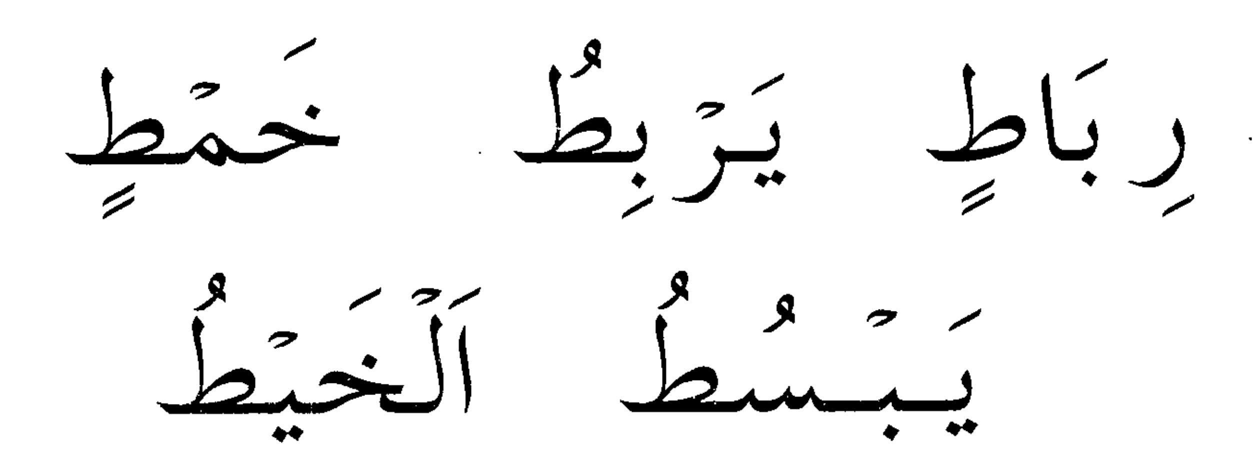


Lesson 35



ṭa

<u>Note</u> : This is the velarized form of *t*. Velarization means slightly curving t tongue and raising it towards the velum, i.e., the soft palate.





طَبَق   طَرْفُكَ   طَرِيْقٌ   طِيْنٍ

طَالُوْتُ   أَطْهَرُ   يُطَافُ   يَطِيْرُ

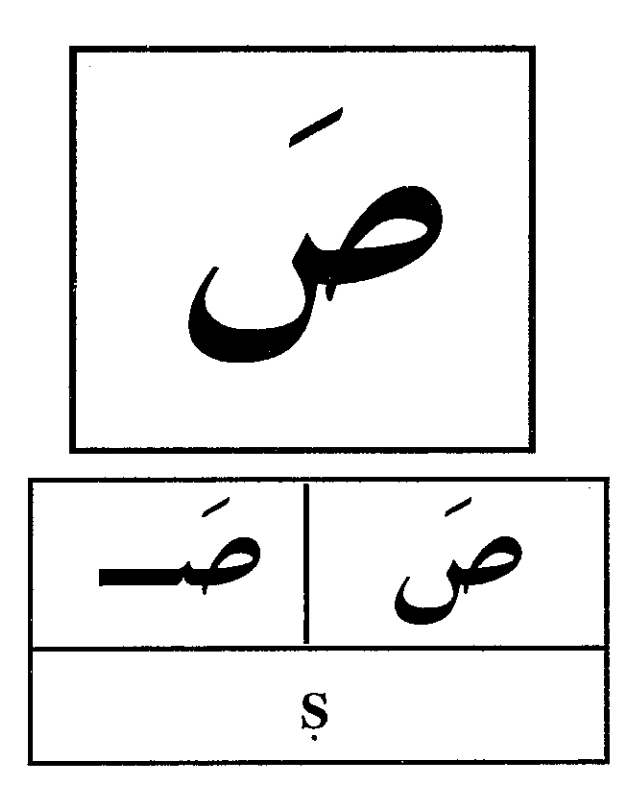
طَابَ   طَالَ   طَيِّبَاتٍ   مَطَرَ

خُطُوَاتِ   اَمْطَرْنَا   خَطَايَانَا

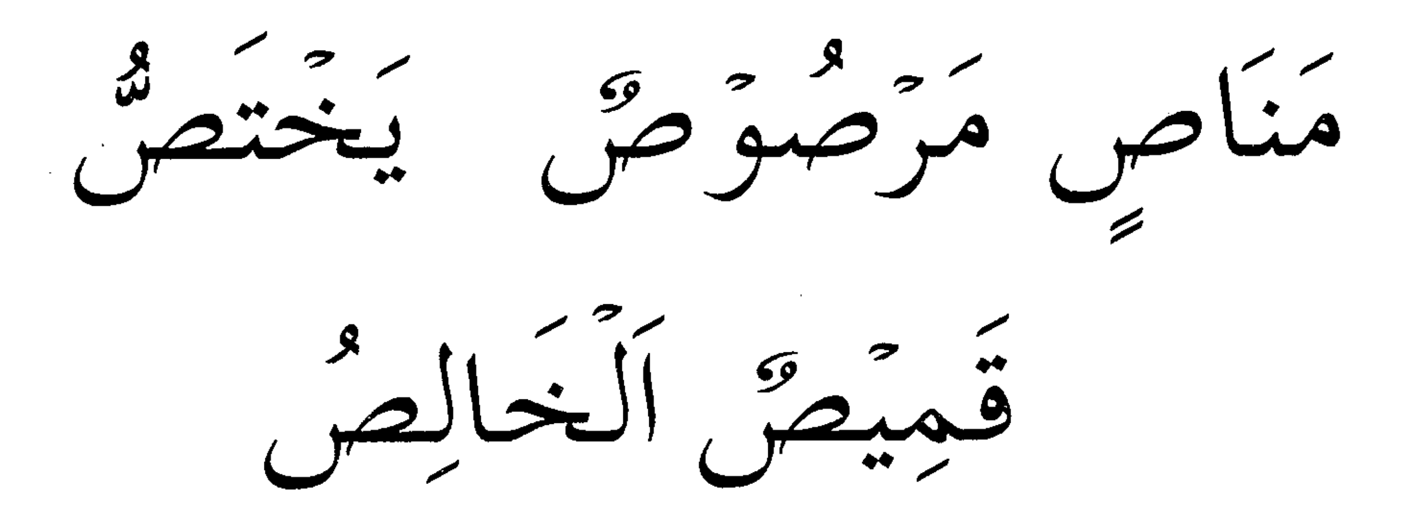
ط	ت
ṭa	ta



Lesson 36



Note : This is the velarized form of *s*. For velarization see Lesson 35.





صَبَرَ أَصْبُ صَدَّ صَخْرَةٍ

صَدِيْدٍ يَصْدُرُ صَاغِرُوْنَ

صَدَقَ صِرَاطَ صَدِيْقٌ صُمٌّ

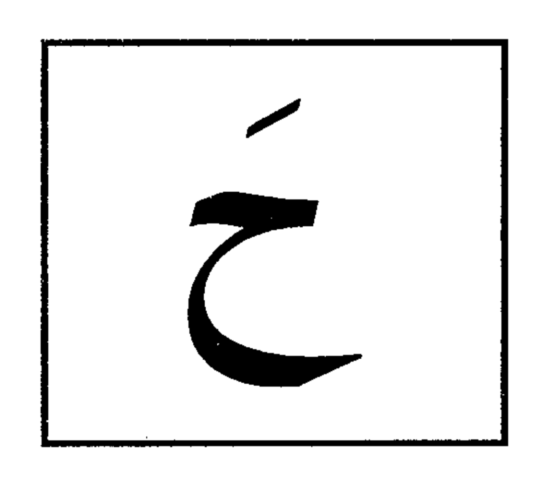
صَلَبُوْهُ صَفْوَانٍ يَصْطَفِيْ

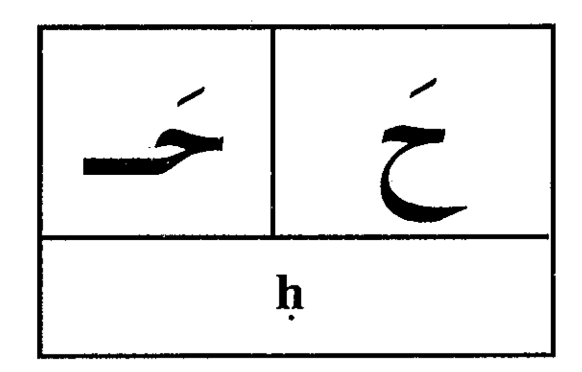
صَلْصَالٍ اَلْمَصِيْرُ يُصَلُّوْنَ

اَصْوَافِهَا صِيَامُ



Lesson 37

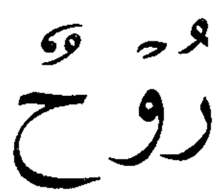


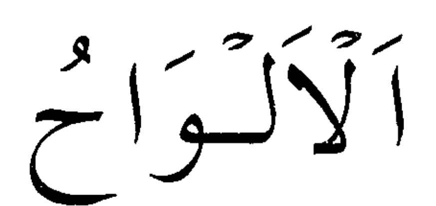


Note : This letter is pronounced from the middle of the throat.











لَنْ يَبْرَحَ   يَمْحُ   اَفْلَحَ

لَمْحِ   سَبَّحَ

حَسُنَ   حِسَانٍ   حَصْحَصَ

تُحِسُّ   حُشِرَ   تَحْكُمُوْنَ

حَقِيْقٌ   حَمِيْمٌ   تَحْمِلُ   نَحْنُ



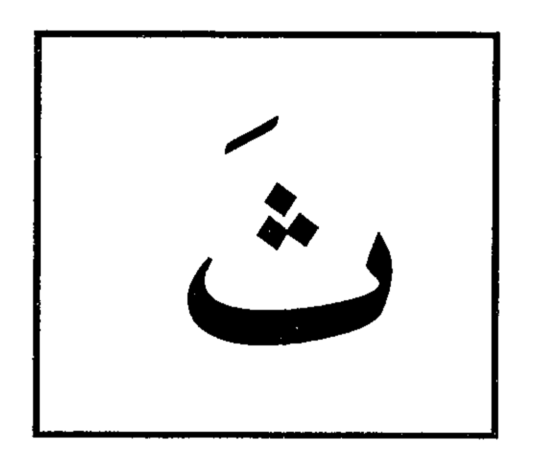
مُحِيطٌ حَمِيدٌ اَلْحَمْدُ

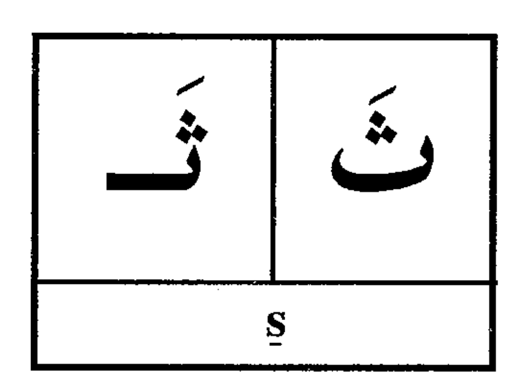
حُمُرٌ حَلِيمٌ رَحْمَةٌ

حَ	خَ	جَ
No dot	**One dot above**	**One dot below**
ḥa	kha	ja

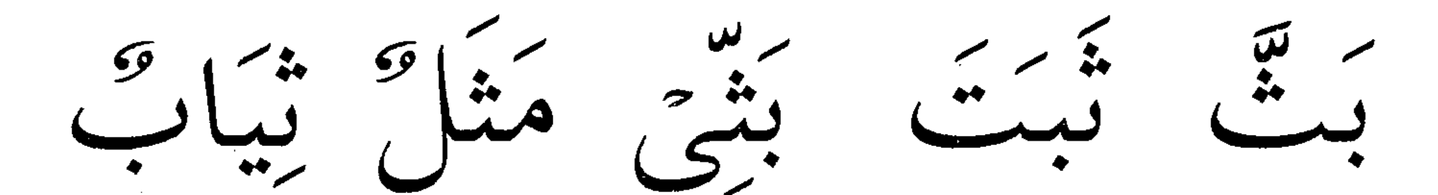


Lesson 38





<u>Note</u> : This is a lisped pronunciation of *s*. While pronouncing it the tip of the tongue is just below the front upper teeth.





ثَمَانُوْنَ ثُلَّةٌ ثَمَّ ثُمَّ

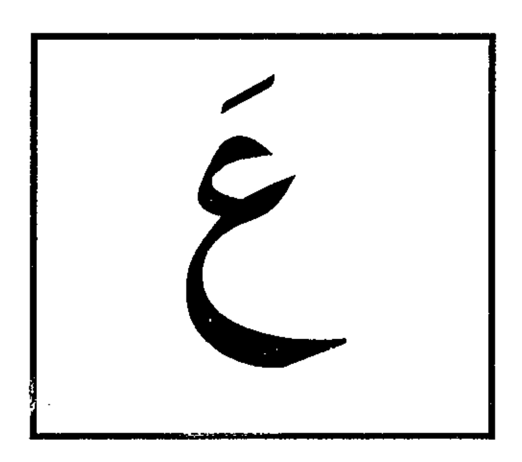
ثَمَرٌ ثَمُوْدُ ثَامِنُهُمْ

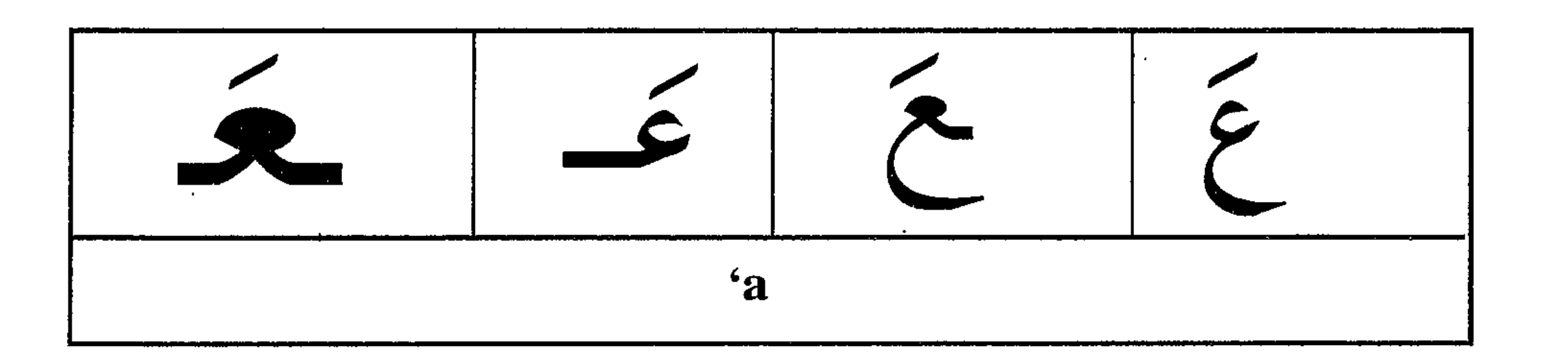
تَثْرِيْبَ ثَقُلَتْ مَثَابَةٌ

يَـ	نَـ	ثَـ	تَـ	بَـ
Two dots below	One dot above	Three dots above	Two dots above	One dot below
ya	na	ṣa	ta	ba

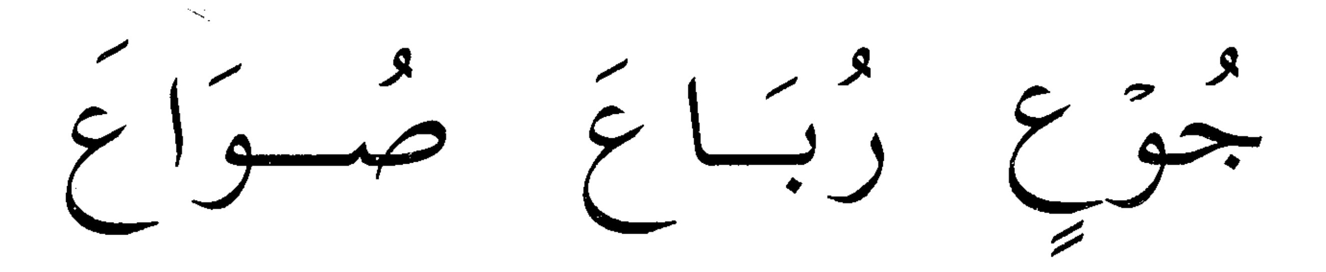


Lesson 39





<u>Note</u> : This letter is pronounced from the middle of the throat.





اَرْبَعُ يَـرْتَـعُ مَـعَ يَـرْجِـعُ

بَيْعٌ سَمِعَ طُبِعَ

عَـبَـدَ اَعْـبُـدُ عِـدَّةَ عَـــادَ

عَدَسِهَا عَمِلَ



نَعْبُدُ جَعَلَ يَعْدِلُوْنَ لَعَنَ

الْعَالَمِيْنَ لَعَلَّكَ نَسْتَعِيْنُ

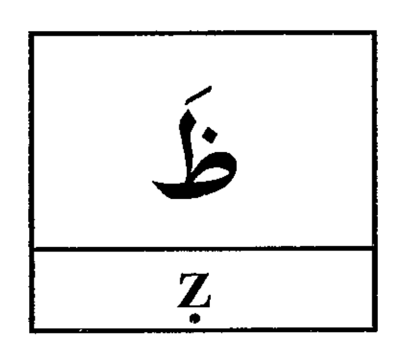
نَلْعَبُ لَعْنَةٌ تَعْلَمُوْنَ

غَ	عَ
One dot above	**No dot**
gha	‘a

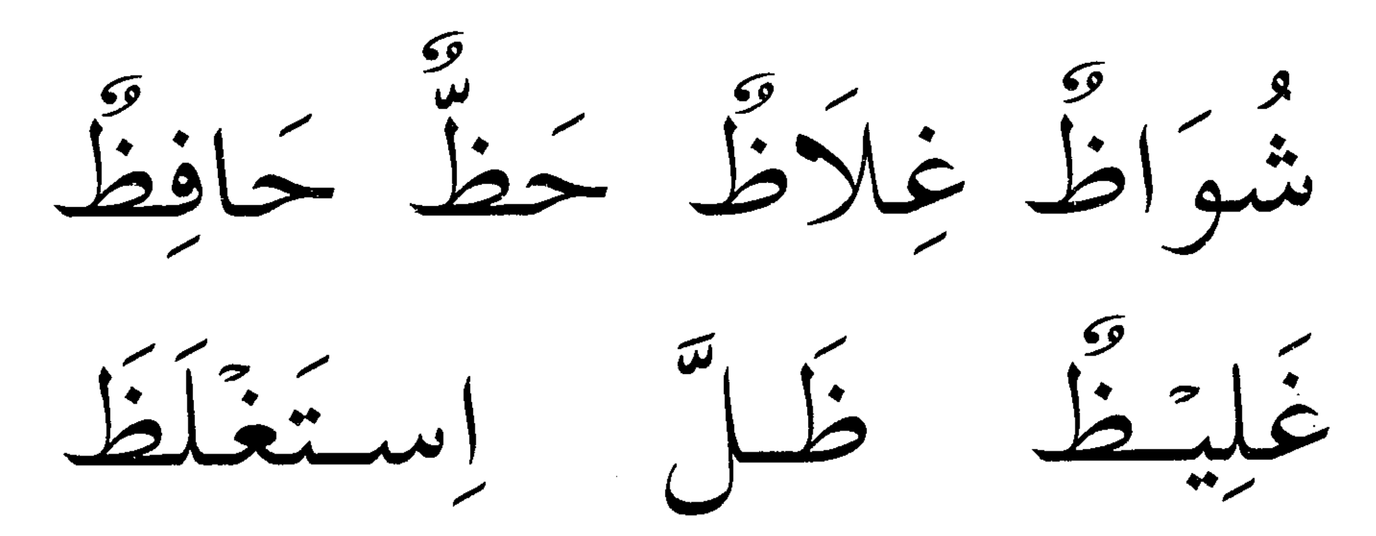


Lesson 40





<u>Note</u> : This is the velarized form of ذ . For velarization see Lesson 35.





ظَلَمَ ظُفْرٍ ظَنَنْتُمْ ظَهَرَ

يُظَاهِرُوْنَ يَعِظُكُمْ يَلْفِظُ

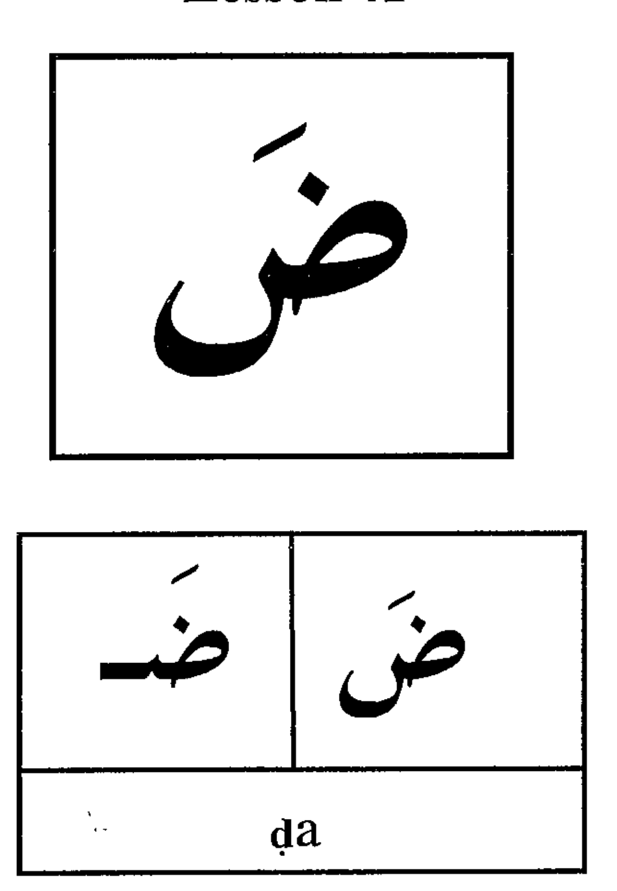
مَوْعِظَةً

ظَ	ذَ	زَ
ẓa	ża	za

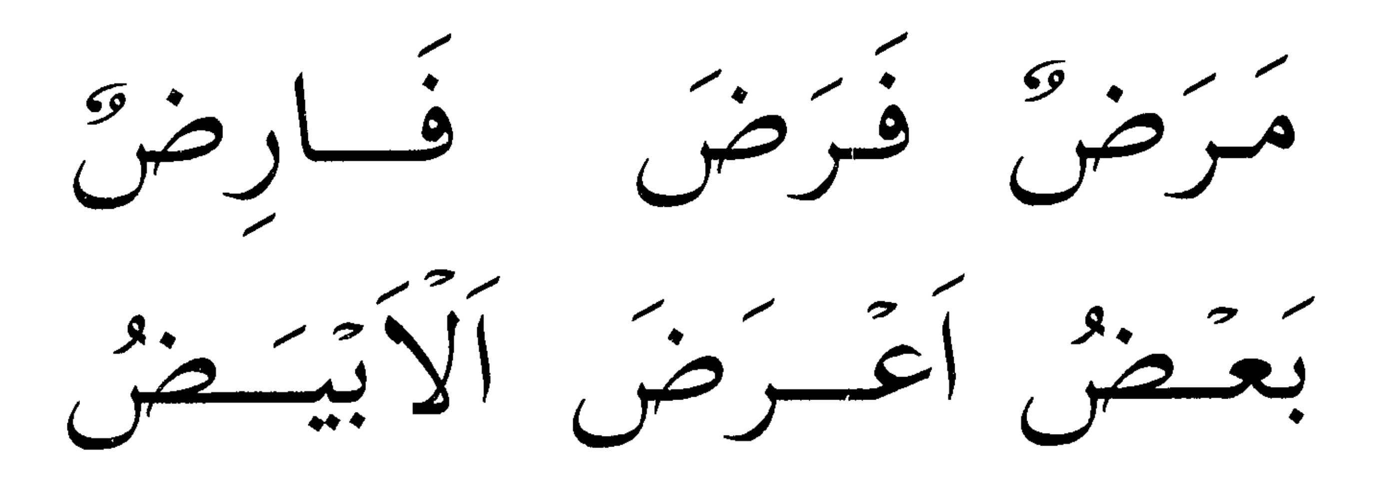
ظَ	طَ
One dot above	**No dot**
ẓa	ṯa



Lesson 41



Note : This letter is pronounced by bringing the right side of the tongue close to the molars while raising the back of the tongue towards the velum.





أُرْكُضْ اِخْفِضْ أُغْضُضْ

اَلْمَرِيْضُ

ضَرَبَ ضَلَّ ضَاقَ أُضِيْعُ

ضَامِرٌ يَضْحَكُوْنَ بِضَاعَةٌ

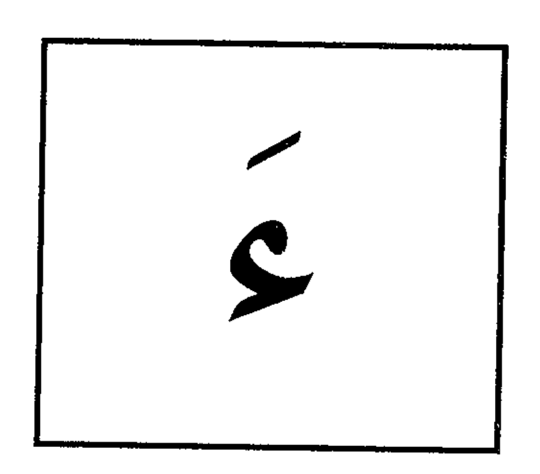
يُضَاعِفُ اَلْمَضَاجِعُ بِضْعَ

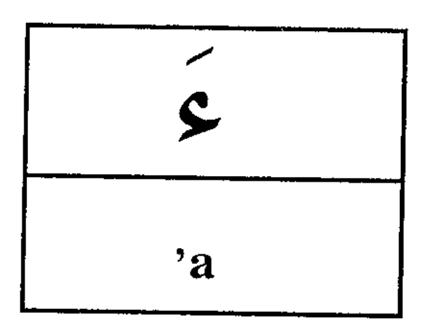
اَلْمَغْضُوْبِ

ضَ	صَ
One dot above	No dot
ḍa	ṣa



Lesson 42





ءَ
’a

سَاءَ شَاءَ جَاءَ مَاءٌ اٰلَاءِ

بِنَــاءَ نِسَاءٌ سَمَاءٌ



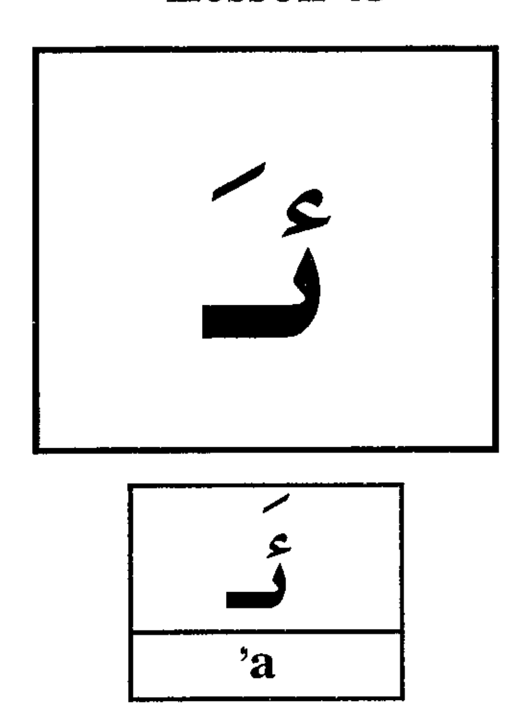
تَشَاءُوْنَ يَتَسَاءَلُوْنَ رُءُوْسٌ

رَءُوْفٌ جَاءُوْكَ شَيْءٌ

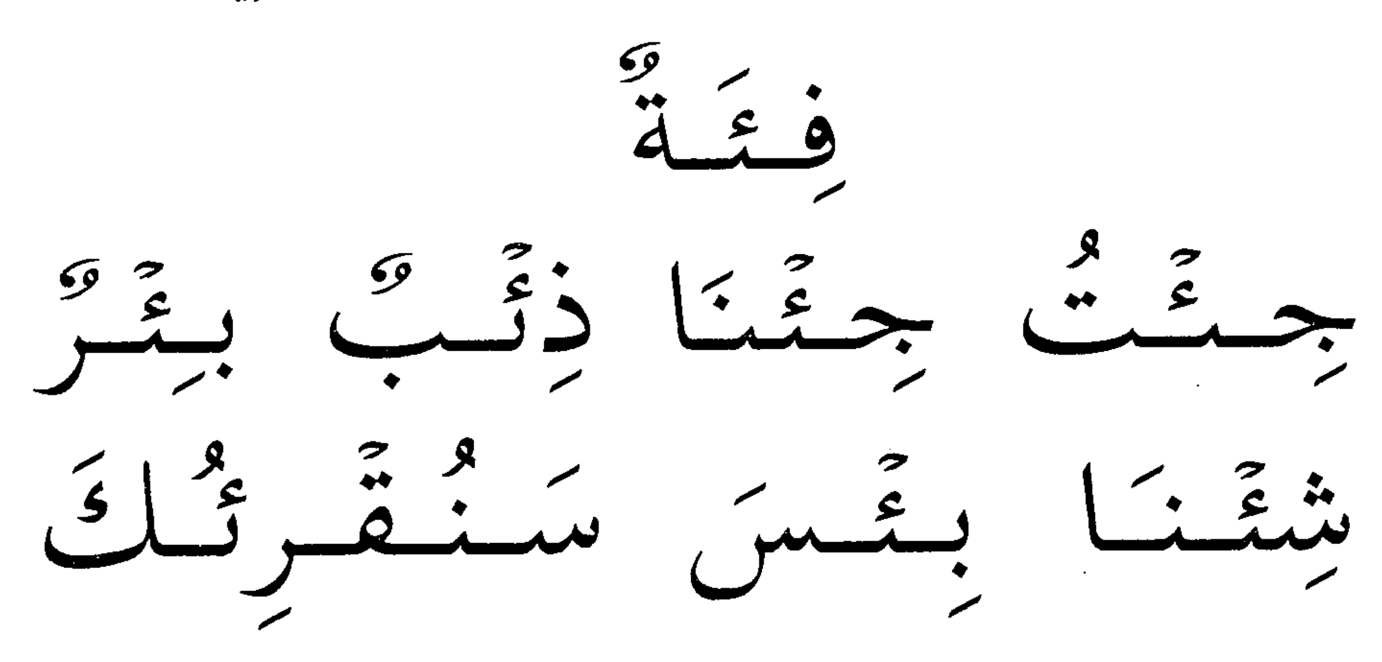
بَرِيْءٌ



Lesson 43



Note : The letter *hamzah* has two basic forms : ا and ء. The second form is written either independently or above و and يـ . If the medial *hamzah* has *kasrah*, it is written below the يـ . When *hamzah* is written above or below the letter يـ, its dots are omitted. See these forms in lessons 43 and 44.





ـإِـ = ـئِـ

لَـإِـنْ اَلْـبَـاإِـسُ بَـإِـيْـسٌ

بَارِإِـكُمْ اَلْـمَـلَاإِـكَـةُ



Lesson 44

وَأَ

وَأَ
’a

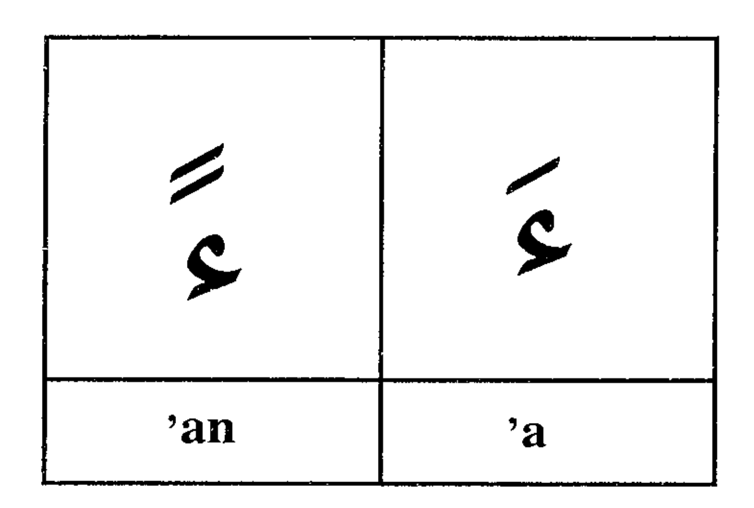
فُؤَادٌ لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا تُؤْمَرُ

يُؤْمِنُ تُؤْمِنُونَ مُؤْمِنٌ

ـئَ	وَأَ	ءَ	اَ
’a			



Lesson 45



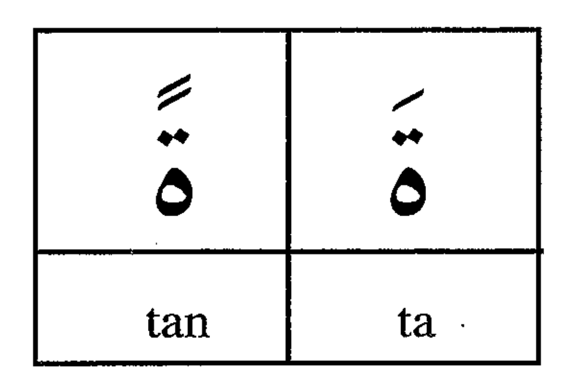
ءً	ءَ
’an	’a

Note : Double *fatḥah* at the end of the word is pronounced *an.*

بِنَاءً   اَسمَاءً   مَاءً   سَوَاءً

بَلَاءً





ةً	ةَ
tan	ta

اٰيَــةً سَاعَـةً رَحْـــمَــةً اُمَّــةً

اَذِلَّــةً مُسْــلِمَــةً صِبْــغَــةً

لَاغِيَــةً حَامِيَــةً اَخْــذَةً

دَكَّـــةً بَغْـتَـةً



دًا	دَ
dan	da

Note : If the last letter is other than *hamzah* or round *tâ* an *alif* is added with the double *fatḥah,* but this *alif* is not pronounced.

شَكُوْرًا خَبِيْرًا شَدِيْدًا

مَتَابًا كِرَامًا لِزَامًا وَجِيْهًا

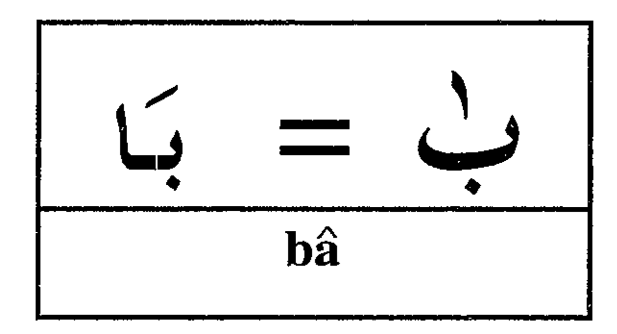
زَنْجَبِيْلًا كَبِيْرًا اِمَامًا

خَوْفًا مُهِيْنًا تَسْلِيْمًا

جَمِيْلًا كُلًّا



Lesson 46



Note : Sometimes the sign of the long *a* is written above the letter.

اَلْكِتٰبُ مٰلِكِ اَلْعٰلَمِيْنَ

اِلٰهٌ اَلْقِيٰمَةُ سَمٰوَاتٌ

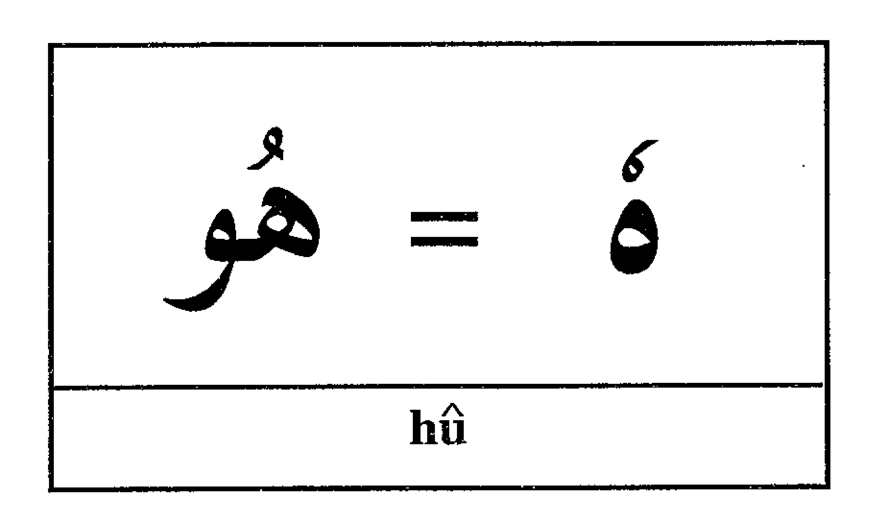
هٰؤُلَاءِ ذٰلِكَ اِسْمٰعِيْلُ

اِسْحٰقُ هٰذَا اَلْاَنْهٰرُ

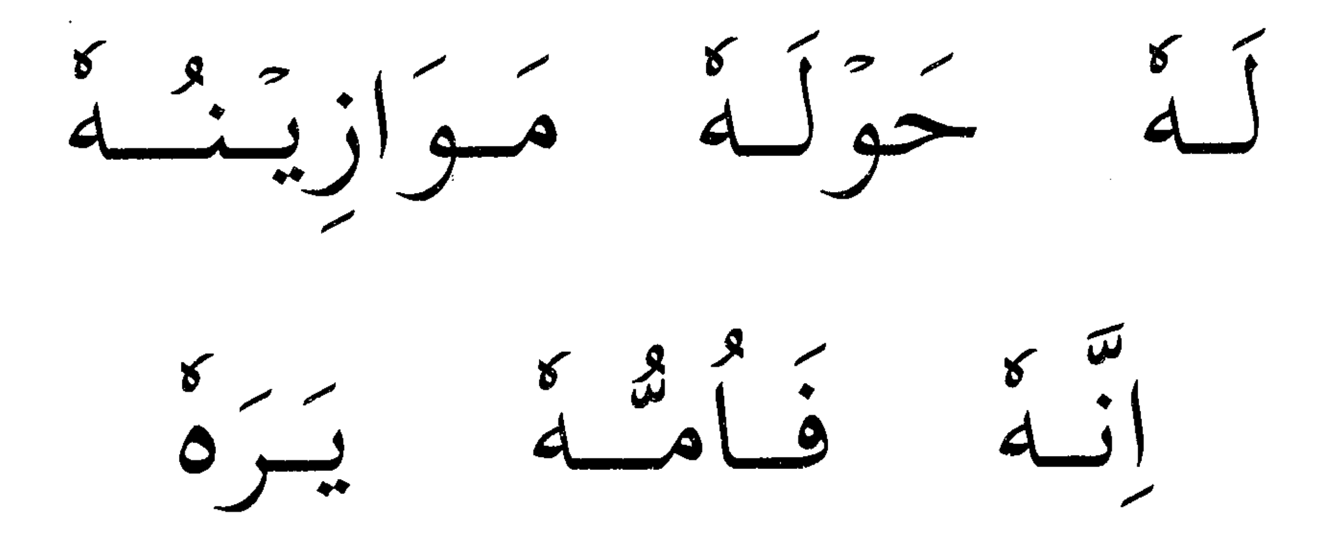
اَللّٰهُ جَنّٰتٌ اَلْكٰفِرُوْنَ



Lesson 47

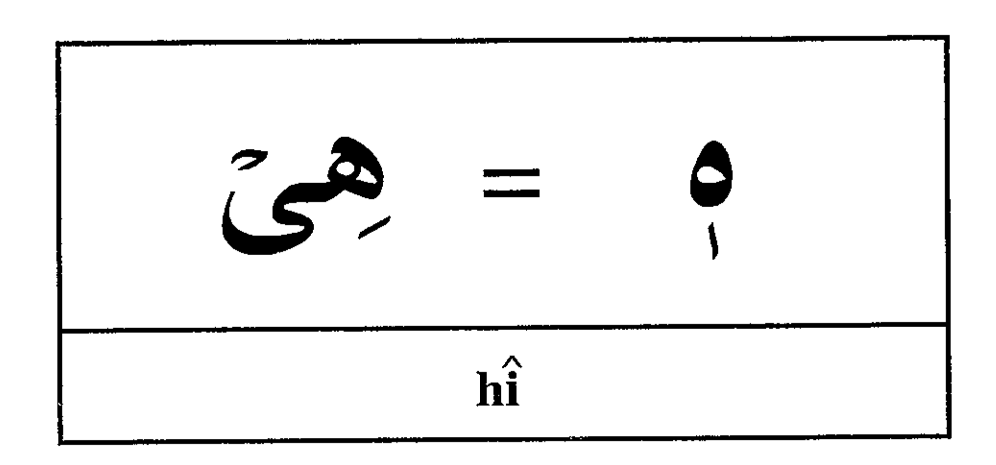


Note : The inverted *ḍammah* is pronounced long *û*.

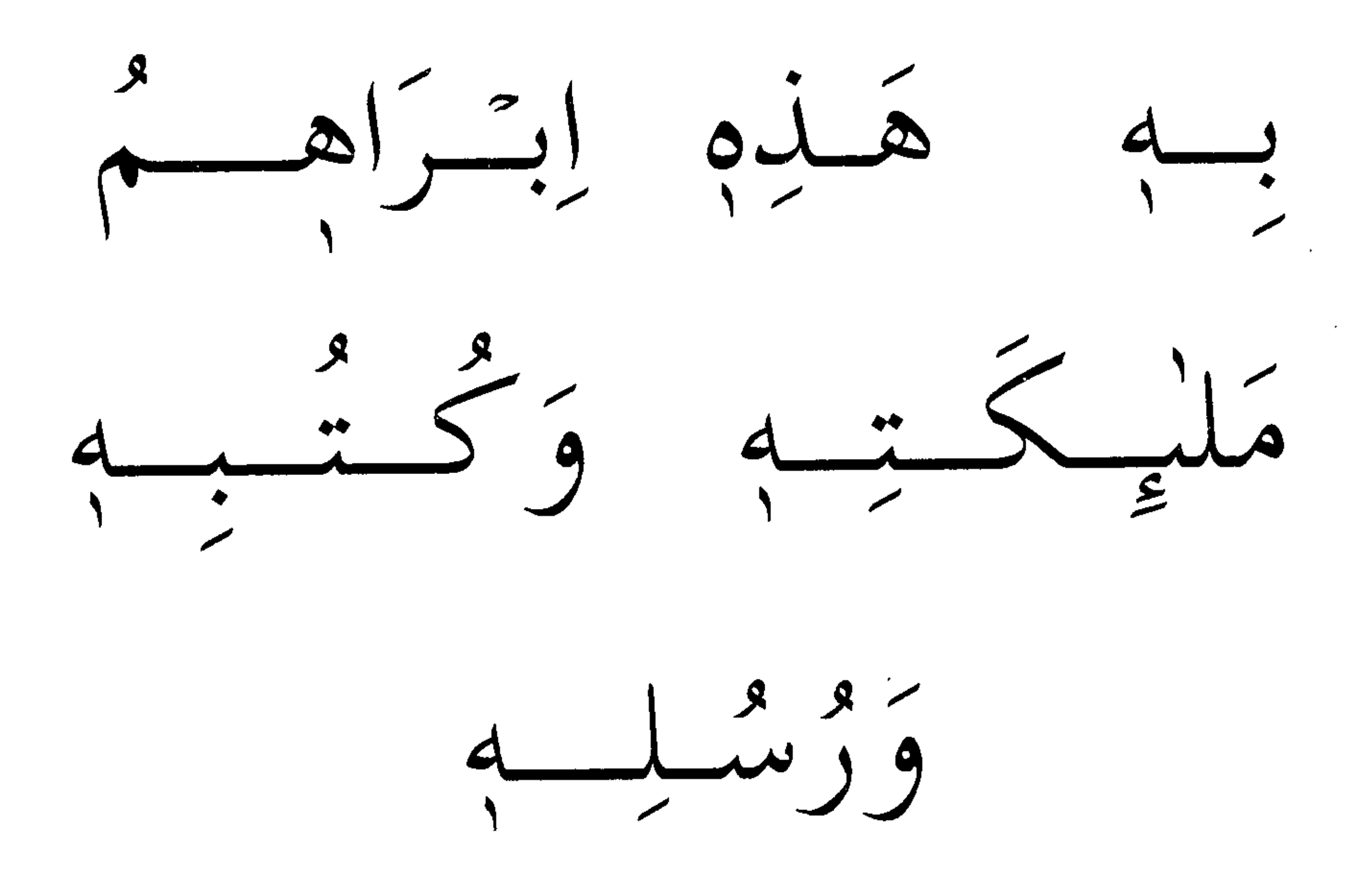




Lesson 48

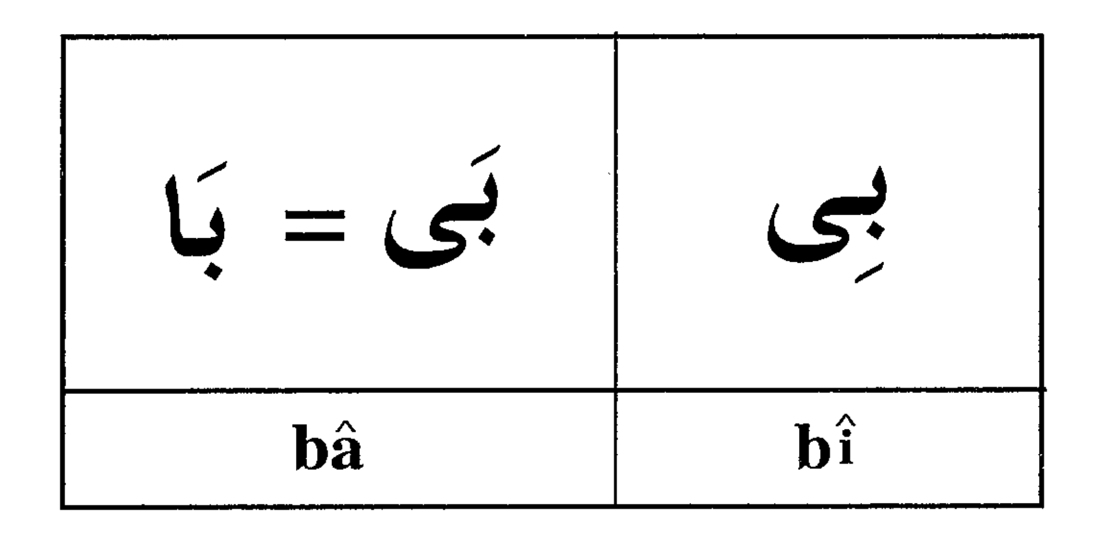


Note : The vertical *kasrah* is pronounced long *i.*



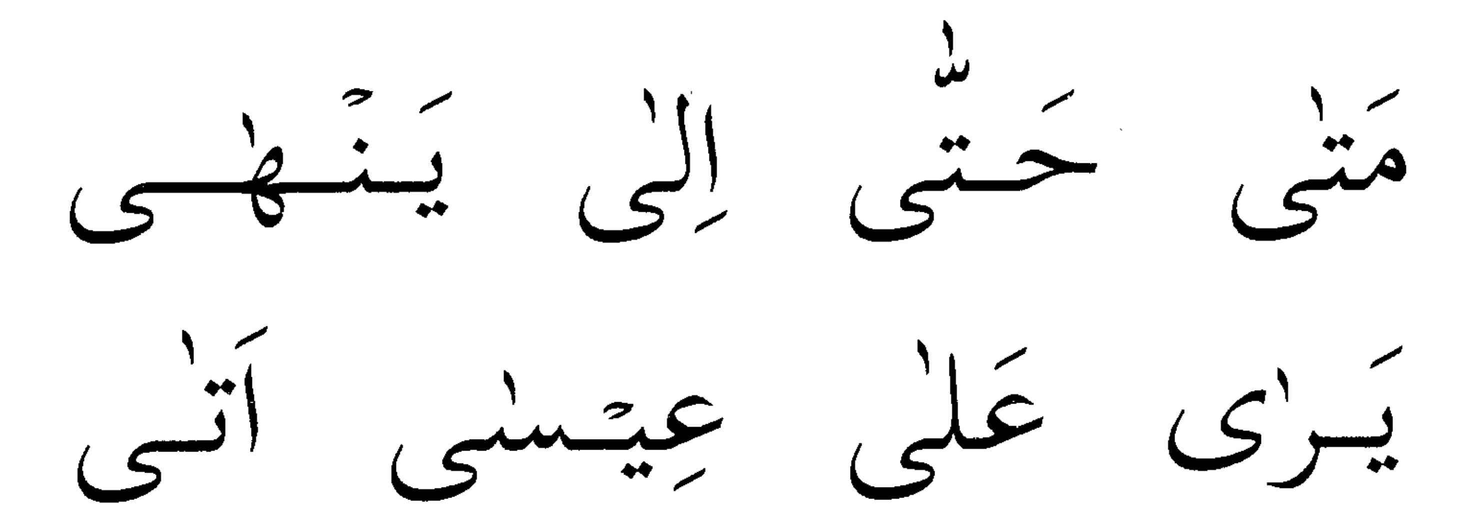


Lesson 49



بَى = بَا	بِى
bâ	bî

Note : At the end of cetrain words the letter ى is written which is not pronounced. It is always preceded by either the short alif or double *fatḥah*. If preceded by double *fatḥah* it is pronounced *an* as هُدًى *hudan*, سُدًى *sudan*.





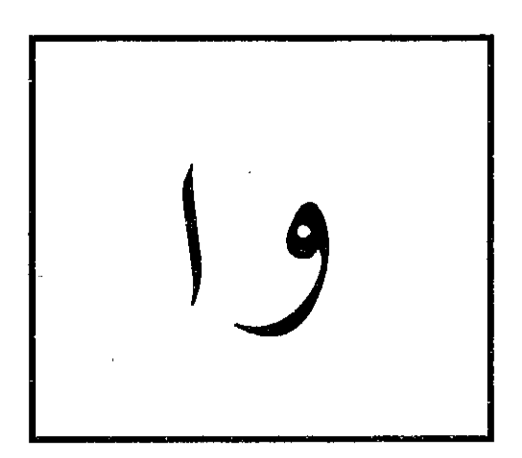
مُوْسٰى اَلْمَاْوٰى اَلْهُدٰى

اَدْرٰىكَ اَتٰىكَ

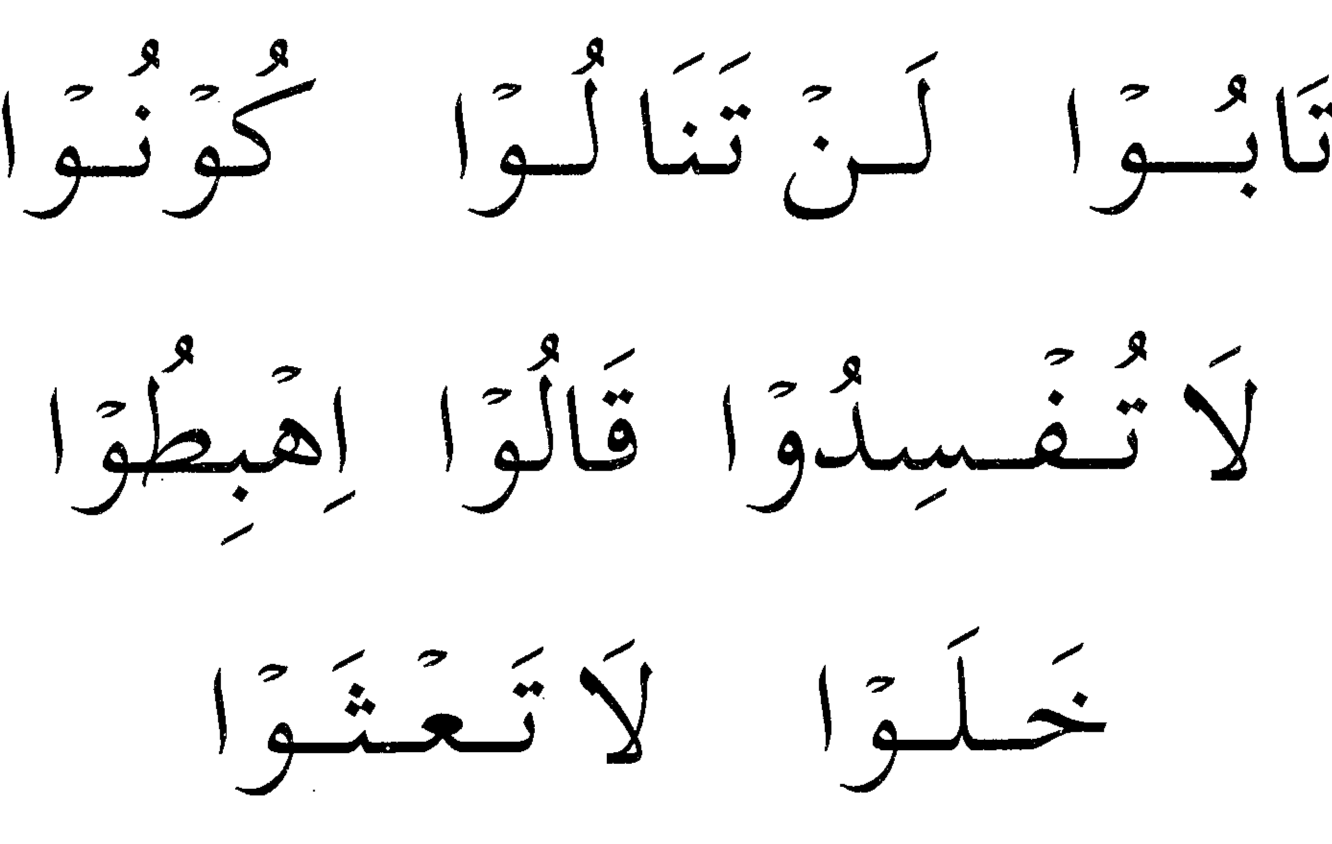
هُدًى سُدًى ضُحًى



Lesson 50

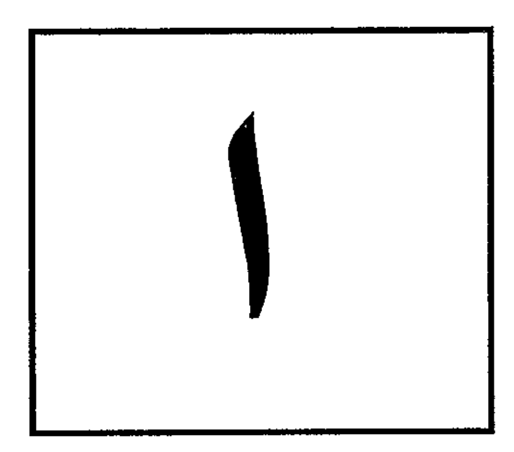


Note : An *alif* without any vowel-sign following a *wâw* (و) at the end of word is not pronounced, e.g. تَابُوا tâbû.





Lesson 51



Note : An *alif* without any vowel-sign at the beginning of a word is not pronounced when preceded by another word.

ذٰلِكَ الْكِتَابُ ـ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ

بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ـ وَامْرَاَتُهٗ

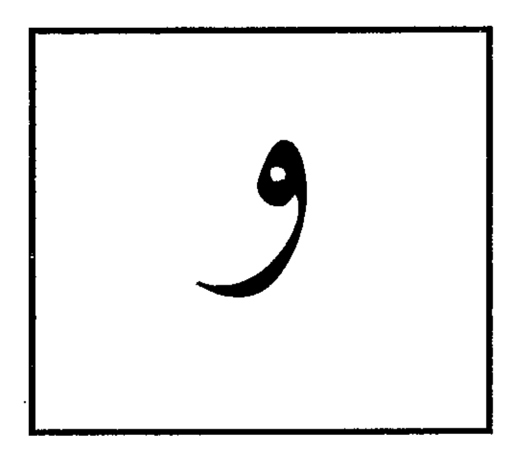
وَانْحَرْ ـ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ

لِحُبِّ الْخَيْرِ ـ اِنَّ الْاِنْسَانَ

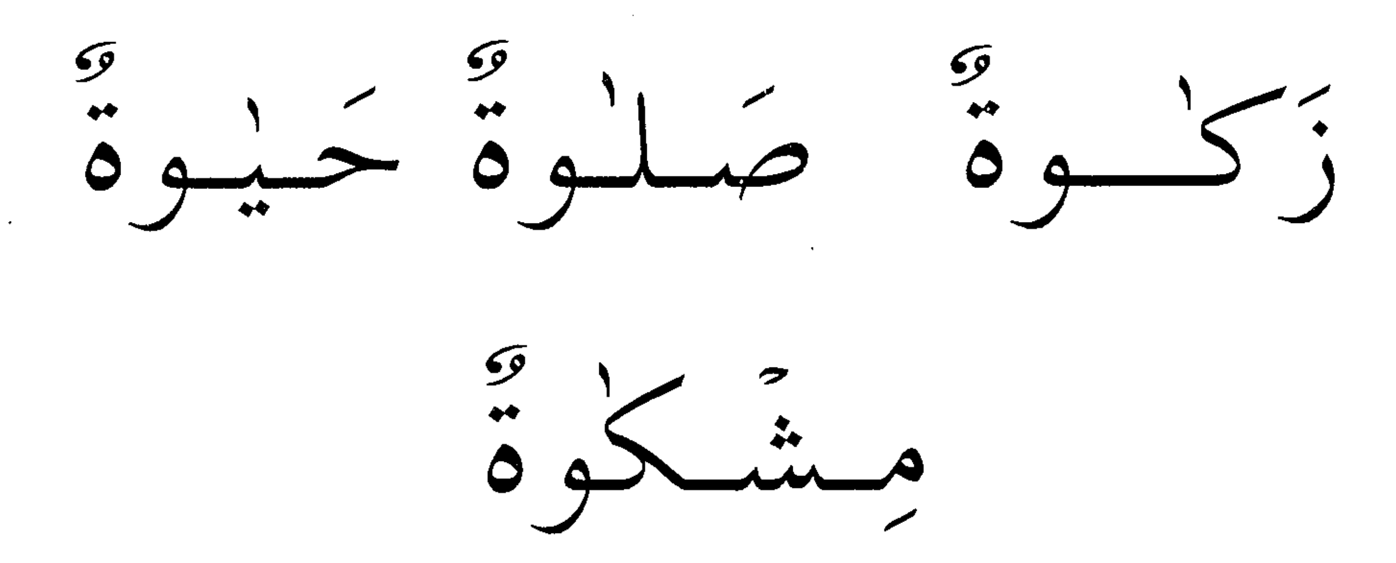
زُرْتُمُ الْمَقَابِرَ ـ هُوَالْاَبْتَرُ



Lesson 52

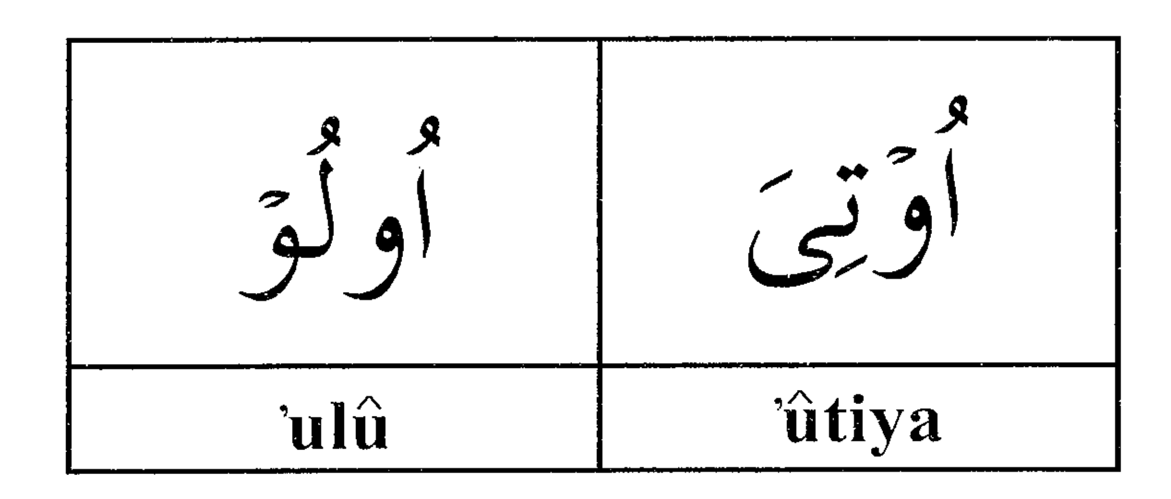


<u>Note</u> : The letter *waw* (و) without a vowel - sign is not pronounced in certain words, e.g., زَكٰوةٌ which is pronounced : *zakāt*-un.





Lesson 53



أُولُو	أُوتِىَ
'ulû	'ûtiya

Note : The letter *waw* (و) without any vowel - sign is not pronounced in certain words, e.g., أُولُو which is pronounced': 'ulû, not : 'ûlû





Lesson 54

هَـذَا الْـبَـيْـتُ	هَـذَا
فِى الْـفُـلْـكِ	فِـى
ذُوالْـجَـلَالِ	ذُوْ
ذُو انْـتِـقَـامٍ	ذُوْ

Note : A long a, i or u is shortened if followed by the unpronounced *alif* mentioned in Lesson 51.

ذِى الْـقُـرْبٰى ـ ذِى الْـجَلَالِ

ذُوْمِـرَّةٍ ـ ذَا الْـقَـرْنَـيْـنِ



ذَا قُرْبٰى ـ ذُوْ رَحْمَةٍ

ذَا مَالٍ ـ فِىْ هٰذَا الْقُرْاٰنِ

قَالُوْا الْئٰنَ ـ هٰذَا اَكْبَرُ



Lesson 54(A)

The lunar& the solar letters

اَلْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ وَالْحُرُوفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ

The lunar letters		اَلْحُرُوفُ الْقَمَرِيَّةُ
The father	اَلْاَبُ	ا
The door	اَلْبَابُ	ب
The neighbour	اَلْجَارُ	ج
Praise	اَلْحَمْدُ	ح
The bread	اَلْخُبْزُ	خ
The eye	اَلْعَيْنُ	ع
The cloud	اَلْغَمَامُ	غ
The mouth	اَلْفَمُ	ف
The moon	اَلْقَمَرُ	ق
The dog	اَلْكَلْبُ	ك
The water	اَلْمَاءُ	م
The air	اَلْهَوَاءُ	ه
The boy	اَلْوَلَدُ	و
The hand	اَلْيَدُ	ى



Lesson 54 (B)

The solar letters		اَلْحُرُوْفُ الشَّمْسِيَّةُ
The fig	اَلتِّيْنُ	ت
The dress	اَلثَّوْبُ	ث
The house	اَلدَّارُ	د
The male	اَلذَّكَرُ	ذ
The man	اَلرَّجُلُ	ر
The olive	اَلزَّيْتُوْنُ	ز
The year	اَلسَّنَةُ	س
The sun	اَلشَّمْسُ	ش
The fast	اَلصَّوْمُ	ص
The guest	اَلضَّيْفُ	ض
The birds	اَلطَّيْرُ	ط
The shadow	اَلظِّلُّ	ظ
The meat	اَللَّحْمُ	ل
The light	اَلنُّوْرُ	ن

The tip or the blade of the tongue is used in pronouncing the solar letters. The ل of ال is assimilated to the solar letters: اَلتِّيْنُ is pronounced at-tinu, not ai-tinu



Lesson 54 (C)

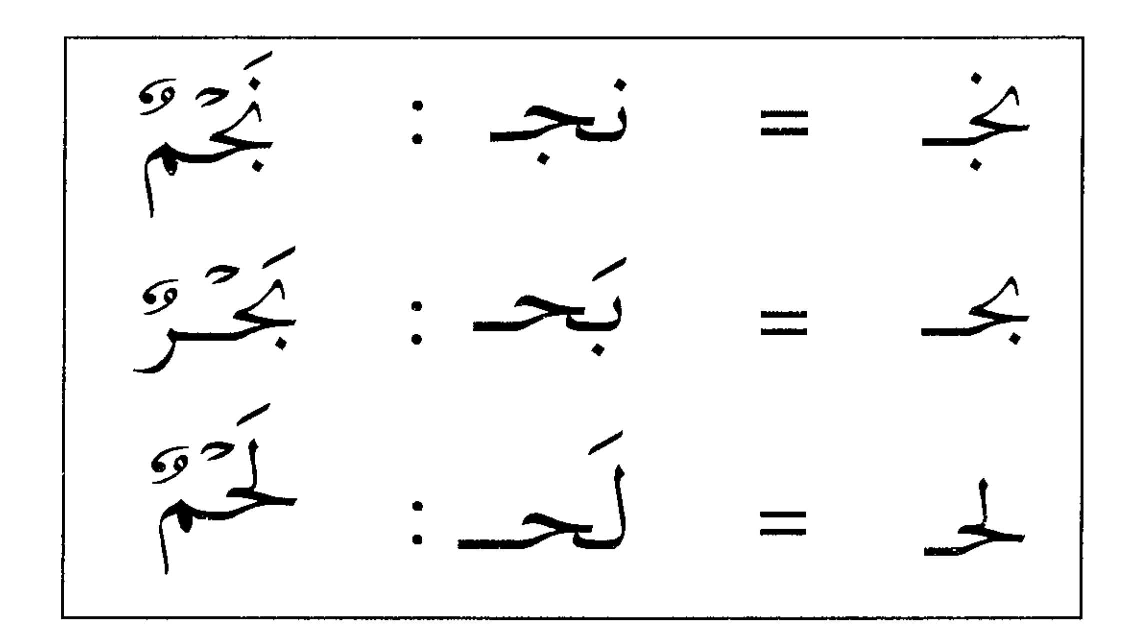
THE ARABIC LETTERS AND THEIR NAMES

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
ḥā	jīm	s̱ā	tā	bā	alif
س	ز	ر	ذ	د	خ
sīn	zāy	rā	żāl	dāl	khā
ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش
‘ain	ẓā	tā	ḍād	ṣād	shīn
م	ل	ك	ق	ف	غ
mīm	lām	kāf	qāf	fā	ghain
	ء	ى	و	هـ	ن
	hamzah	yā	wāw	hā	nūn



Lesson 55

Letters can be joined to one another in different ways. Here are some examples:



Some letters have more than one form :

م = م	ع = ع	ج = ج
ى = ے	غ = غ	ح = ح
ك = ک	ر = ر	خ = خ
لا = لا	ز = ز	ـهـ = ـهـ



Lesson 56

When a *sâkin* ن at the end of a word is followed by ر، ل or م, it gets totally assimilated to the following letter[1]. To indicate this, the letters ر, ل and م carry *shaddah*, e.g.,

مِنْ لَّدُنْكَ is pronounced : mil ladunka (not : min ladunka).
مِنْ رُّسُلِنَا is pronounced : mir rusulinâ (not : min rusulinâ).
مِنْ مَّسَدٍ is pronounced : mim masad (not : min masad).

Read the following keeping in mind the rule of the assimilation of the *sâkin nûn* :

﴿هُمُ الْمُفْسِدُوْنَ وَلٰكِنْ لَّا يَشْعُرُوْنَ﴾

﴿فَاِنْ لَّمْ تَفْعَلُوْا﴾ ﴿اَنْ رَّاٰهُ اسْتَغْنٰى﴾

﴿وَمَا اَنْزَلَ اللّٰهُ مِنَ السَّمَآءِ مِنْ مَّآءٍ

فَاَحْيَا بِهِ الْاَرْضَ بَعْدَ مَوْتِهَا﴾

[1]-This change happens in English also, e.g., ***illegal*** for ***inlegal, immortal*** for ***inmortal, irregular*** for ***inregular.***



Lesson 56(A)

You know that the double *ḍammah*, the double *fatḥah* and the double *kasrah*, known as the *tanwin*, are pronounced *un*, *an* and *in* respectively. So the above-mentioned rule of assimilation applies to the tanwin also. When the *tanwin* is followed by ر ، ل or م, the ن of the *tanwin* is assimilated to the following letter, e.g.,

وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ is pronounced : wail-ul li-kulli (not : wail-un...).

خَيْرٌ مِّنْ is pronounced : khair-um min (not : khair-un...).

رَبٍّ رَّحِيْمٍ is pronounce : rabb-ir rahim (not : rabb-in rahim).

EXERCISE

Read the following keeping in mind the rule of the assimilation of the *nūn* and the *tanwin* to the following م ،ل and ر :

﴿ هٰذَا صِرَاطٌ مُّسْتَقِيْمٌ ﴾ ﴿ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَّهٗ كُفُوًا اَحَدٌ ﴾ ﴿ كَلَّآ اِنَّهُمْ عَنْ رَّبِّهِمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ لَّمَحْجُوْبُوْنَ ﴾ ﴿ رَسُوْلٌ مِّنَ اللّٰهِ يَتْلُوْا صُحُفًا مُّطَهَّرَةً فِيْهَا كُتُبٌ قَيِّمَةٌ ﴾



﴿يُسۡقَوۡنَ مِن رَّحِيقٖ مَّخۡتُومٍ﴾ ﴿مِن مَّارِجٖ

مِّن نَّارٖ﴾ ﴿وَيۡلٞ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٖ لُّمَزَةٍ﴾

﴿أُوْلَٰٓئِكَ عَلَىٰ هُدٗى مِّن رَّبِّهِمۡ﴾

﴿كِتَٰبٞ مَّرۡقُومٞ﴾



Lesson 57

When a *sâkin* ن at the end of a word is followed by a و or ى the ن is partially assimilated to the following letter. The و and ى are doubled in pronounciation, but the nasality of the ن is retained, e.g.,

مِنْ وَّالٍ is pronounced : miw wāl (not : min wāl)

مِنْ يَّشَآءُ is pronounced : may yashā'(not : man yashā).

Here the vowels *i* and *a* are pronounced like the vowels in the Urdu-Hindi words नहीं نہیں (not) and यहाँ یہاں (here).

EXERCISE

﴿وَمِنَ النَّاسِ مَنْ يَّقُوْلُ اٰمَنَّا بِاللّٰهِ﴾ ﴿لِقَوْمٍ يَّعْقِلُوْنَ﴾ ﴿مَا لَكَ مِنَ اللّٰهِ مِنْ وَّلِيٍّ وَّلَا وَاقٍ﴾

﴿وَمَنْ يُّرِدْ ثَوَابَ الدُّنْيَا نُؤْتِهٖ مِنْهَا وَمَنْ يُّرِدْ ثَوَابَ الْاٰخِرَةِ نُؤْتِهٖ مِنْهَا﴾ ﴿مِنْ وَّالٍ﴾ ﴿قُلُوْبٌ يَّوْمَئِذٍ وَّاجِفَةٌ﴾ ﴿وَبُرِّزَتِ الْجَحِيْمُ لِمَنْ يَّرٰى﴾

﴿اَلَّذِىْ جَمَعَ مَالًا وَّعَدَّدَهٗ﴾ ﴿وَّزَيْتُوْنًا وَّنَخْلًا﴾



Lesson 58

When a *sâkin* ن is followed by a ب, the ن changes to م [2]. To indicated this a small م is written aboved the ن, e.g.,
مِنۢ بَيۡنِ It is pronounced : mi**m** baini (not : mi**n** baini).

This rule applies to the *nûn* of the *tanwîn* also, e.g.,
صُمٌّۢ بُكۡمٌ. This is pronounced: ṣumm-u**m** bukm-un (not: ṣumm-un bukm-un)

This change happens even if the ن and the ب are in a single word, e.g.,
الۡاَنۢبِيَآءُ.It is pronounced : al-'a**mb**i yā'u (not : al-' a**nb** i yā'u).

EXERCISE

﴿ اَمَّا مَنۢ بَخِلَ وَاسۡتَغۡنٰى ﴾ ﴿ مِّنۢ بَعۡدِ ذٰلِكَ ﴾

﴿ كَلَّا لَيُنۢبَذَنَّ فِى الۡحُطَمَةِ ﴾ ﴿ كِرَامٍۢ بَرَرَةٍ ﴾

﴿ اِذِ انۢبَعَثَ اَشۡقٰىهَا ﴾ ﴿ وَاَنۡتَ حِلٌّۢ بِهٰذَا الۡبَلَدِ ﴾

﴿ فِىۡ شِقَاقٍۢ بَعِيۡدٍ ﴾ ﴿ بِاَىِّ ذَنۡۢبٍ قُتِلَتۡ ﴾

﴿ ذٰلِكَ مِنۡ اَنۢبَآءِ الۡغَيۡبِ نُوۡحِيۡهِ اِلَيۡكَ ﴾

﴿ وَلَقَدۡ جَآءَهُمۡ مِّنَ الۡاَنۢبَآءِ مَا فِيۡهِ مُزۡدَجَرٌ ﴾

﴿ لَنَسۡفَعًۢا بِالنَّاصِيَةِ ﴾

[2]- This change happens in English also, e.g., *im*balance for *in*balance.



Lesson 59

Assimilation takes place in other letters also. This is indicated by a *shaddah* on the letter following a *sâkin* letter, e.g.,

قَدْ تَّبَيَّنَ This is pronounced : qat tabayyana (not : qa**d** tabayyana)

بَلْ رَّفَعَهُ اللّٰهُ This is pronounced : ba**r** rafa'ahullahu (not : bal...).

There are some types of assimilation which are rare, e.g.,

اِرْكَبْ مَّعَنَا This is pronounced : irka**m** ma'anâ (not irka**b**...).

نَخْلُقْكُّمْ This is pronounced : nakhlu**k**-kum (not : nakhlu**q**-kum).

﴿ اِنَّهُمْ مُّغْرَقُوْنَ ﴾ ﴿ وَاَنَا بَرِيْٓءٌ مِّمَّا تُجْرِمُوْنَ ﴾ ﴿ اٰيٰتٍ مُّبَيِّنٰتٍ ﴾

﴿ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيْمٌ ﴾ ﴿ لَاشَرْقِيَّةٍ وَّلَاغَرْبِيَّةٍ ﴾ ﴿ كَاَنَّهَا كَوْكَبٌ دُرِّيٌّ يُّوْقَدُ ﴾ ﴿ يَهْدِى اللّٰهُ لِنُوْرِهٖ مَنْ يَّشَآءُ ﴾ ﴿ لَاتَدْخُلُوْا بُيُوْتًا غَيْرَ بُيُوْتِكُمْ حَتّٰى تَسْتَاْنِسُوْا وَتُسَلِّمُوْا عَلٰى اَهْلِهَا ﴾



Lesson 60 (A)

If a word ending in *tanwîn* is followed by *hamzat al-waṣl*[1], the *tanwîn* is written as a small ن below the *hamzat al-waṣl*, and this ن carries *kasrah*, e.g.,

نُوحُ ٱبْنَهُ This is pronounced : nûḥu **n**ibnahû

﴿ وَنَادَىٰ نُوحُ ٱبْنَهُ وَكَانَ فِي مَعْزِلٍ يَٰبُنَيَّ ٱرْكَب مَّعَنَا ﴾

﴿ وَقَالَتِ ٱلْيَهُودُ عُزَيْرُ ٱبْنُ ٱللَّهِ وَقَالَتِ ٱلنَّصَٰرَى ٱلْمَسِيحُ ٱبْنُ ٱللَّهِ ﴾

﴿ كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمْ إِذَا حَضَرَ أَحَدَكُمُ ٱلْمَوْتُ إِن تَرَكَ خَيْرًا ٱلْوَصِيَّةُ ﴾

﴿ كَرَمَادٍ ٱشْتَدَّتْ بِهِ ٱلرِّيحُ ﴾ ﴿ كَشَجَرَةٍ خَبِيثَةٍ ٱجْتُثَّتْ مِن فَوْقِ ٱلْأَرْضِ ﴾ ﴿ إِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ يَوْمَئِذٍ ٱلْمُسْتَقَرُّ ﴾

[1]- The *hamzat al-waṣl* is an *alif* at the beginning of a word which is pronounced only when it is not preceded by any other word. When preceded by another word this alif is not pronounced. This alif has no sign above or below it, e.g., فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَٱنْحَرْ .



Lesson 60 (B)

You know that double *fatḥah* is written with an *alif* which is not pronounced. This holds good also when the double *fatḥah* is followed by the small ن , e.g.,

اَلِيْمًا ۨ الَّذِيْنَ ★ • This is pronounced : alîma nillaẕîna (not : alîma ...)

﴿ بِاَنَّ لَهُمْ عَذَابًا اَلِيْمًا ۨ ۙ الَّذِيْنَ يَتَّخِذُوْنَ الْكٰفِرِيْنَ ﴾

﴿ مُسْرِفٌ مُّرْتَابُ ۨ ۚ الَّذِيْنَ يُجَادِلُوْنَ ﴾ ﴿ قُلْ يٰۤاَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اِنِّىْ

رَسُوْلُ اللّٰهِ اِلَيْكُمْ جَمِيْعًا ۨ الَّذِىْ لَهٗ مُلْكُ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ ﴾

﴿ وَاِذَا عَلِمَ مِنْ اٰيٰتِنَا شَيْئًا ۨ اتَّخَذَهَا هُزُوًا اُولٰٓئِكَ لَهُمْ

عَذَابٌ مُّهِيْنٌ ﴾



Lesson 61

If the long vowels ا, ى and و carry this sign (~), or this sign (ٓ) they are pronounced with further lengthening, e.g., شَــآءَ. This is pronounced : shā̄'a Here the pronounciation of **ā** takes thrice as much time as the pronounciation of the normal ā takes.

Exercise

﴿ أُولَٰٓئِكَ الَّذِيْنَ لَهُمْ سُوٓءُ الْعَذَابِ ﴾

﴿ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّآلِّيْنَ ﴾

﴿ الَّذِيْنَ هُمْ يُرَآءُوْنَ ﴾ ﴿ وَمَآ أَدْرٰىكَ مَاهِيَهْ ﴾

﴿ هُوَ الَّذِيٓ أَطْعَمَهُمْ مِّنْ جُوْعٍ ﴾ ﴿ وَلَوْ أَنَّآ أَهْلَكْنٰهُمْ ﴾

﴿ قُلْ يٰٓأَيُّهَا الْكٰفِرُوْنَ ۝ لَآ أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُوْنَ ۝ وَلَآ أَنْتُمْ عٰبِدُوْنَ مَآ أَعْبُدُ ۝ وَلَآ أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُّمْ ۝ وَلَآ أَنْتُمْ عٰبِدُوْنَ مَآ أَعْبُدُ ۝ ﴾



﴿ يَحۡسَبُ اَنَّ مَالَهٗٓ اَخۡلَدَهٗ ﴾ ﴿ اِذَا جَآءَ نَصۡرُاللّٰهِ وَالۡفَتۡحُ ﴾

﴿ وَلَمَّا جَآءَتۡ رُسُلُنَا لُوۡطًا سِيۡٓءَ بِهِمۡ وَضَاقَ بِهِمۡ ﴾

الٓمٓ الٓمٓصٓ الٓرٰ

الٓمٓرٰ كٓهٰيٰعٓصٓ طٰهٰ

طٰسٓمٓ طٰسٓ يٰسٓ صٓ

حٰمٓ قٓ نٓ عٓسٓقٓ



Lesson 62

The letter having this sign (ˣ) is not pronounced, e.g.,

لٰكِنَّاْ This is pronounced : lâkinn**a** (not : lâkinn**a**).

مَلَاْئِهٖ This is pronounced : mal**a**'ihî (not : mal**a**'ihî).

﴿ وَلٰكِنْ لِّيَبْلُوَاْ بَعْضَكُمْ بِبَعْضٍ ﴾ ﴿ وَلَنَبْلُوَنَّكُمْ حَتّٰى نَعْلَمَ الْمُجٰهِدِيْنَ مِنْكُمْ وَالصّٰبِرِيْنَ وَنَبْلُوَاْ اَخْبَارَكُمْ ﴾ ﴿ لَنْ نَّدْعُوَاْ مِنْ دُوْنِهٖٓ اِلٰهًا لَّقَدْ قُلْنَا اِذًا شَطَطًا ﴾ ﴿ وَلَقَدْ اَرْسَلْنَا مُوْسٰى بِاٰيٰتِنَا اِلٰى فِرْعَوْنَ وَمَلَاْئِهٖ ﴾ ﴿ لٰكِنَّا هُوَ اللّٰهُ رَبِّيْ وَلَآ اُشْرِكُ بِرَبِّيْٓ اَحَدًا ﴾ ﴿ وَيُطَافُ عَلَيْهِمْ بِاٰنِيَةٍ مِّنْ فِضَّةٍ وَّاَكْوَابٍ كَانَتْ قَوَارِيْرَاْ ﴾ ﴿ قَوَارِيْرَاْ مِنْ فِضَّةٍ قَدَّرُوْهَا تَقْدِيْرًا ﴾ ﴿ ثُمَّ بَعَثْنَا مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ مُّوْسٰى بِاٰيٰتِنَا اِلٰى فِرْعَوْنَ وَمَلَاْئِهٖ فَظَلَمُوْا بِهَا ﴾



Lesson 63

When we pause at a word either at the end of an *âyah* or in the middle of it, the *fatḫah, kasrah, dammah;* and the double kasrah and double zammah at the end of a word are omitted, e.g.,

اَللّٰهُ الصَّمَدُ This is pronounced : allâhu ṣ-ṣamad (not : ṣ-ṣamad-**u**).

الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ Here ar-raḥîm-**i** is pronounced : ar-raḥîm.

رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ Here ‘âlamîn-**a** is pronounced :‘âlamîn.

قُلْ هُوَاللّٰهُ اَحَدٌ Here aḥad-**un** is pronounced : aḥad.

مِنْ سِجِّيْلٍ Here sijjîl-**in** is pronounced : sijjîl.

Double *fatḥah,* however, is not omitted, but it is pronounced **â** e.g., وَخَلَقْنٰكُمْ اَزْوَاجًا. Here azwâj-**an** is pronounced : azwâj-**â**.

Exercise

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ○

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ ○ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ○ مٰلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّيْنِ ○

اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَاِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِيْنُ ○ اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيْمَ ○ صِرَاطَ

الَّذِيْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ○ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّآلِّيْنَ ○



﴿ أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحٰبِ الْفِيلِ ﴾

﴿ إِنَّآ أَعْطَيْنٰكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ۝ ﴾ ﴿ فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ ۝ ﴾

﴿ إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ۝ ﴾

﴿ أَلَمْ نَجْعَلِ الْأَرْضَ مِهٰدًا ۝ وَّالْجِبَالَ أَوْتَادًا ۝ وَّخَلَقْنٰكُمْ

أَزْوَاجًا ۝ وَّجَعَلْنَا نَوْمَكُمْ سُبَاتًا ۝ وَّجَعَلْنَا الَّيْلَ لِبَاسًا ۝ وَّجَعَلْنَا

النَّهَارَ مَعَاشًا ۝ وَبَنَيْنَا فَوْقَكُمْ سَبْعًا شِدَادًا ۝ وَّجَعَلْنَا سِرَاجًا

وَّهَّاجًا ۝ وَّأَنْزَلْنَا مِنَ الْمُعْصِرٰتِ مَآءً ثَجَّاجًا ۝ ﴾

﴿ بَلْ هُوَ قُرْاٰنٌ مَّجِيدٌ ﴾ ﴿ فِى لَوْحٍ مَّحْفُوظٍ ﴾



Exercise

﴿ فَآمِنُوا بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ وَالنُّورِ الَّذِي أَنزَلْنَا ط وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ ﴾

﴿ يَوْمَ يَجْمَعُكُمْ لِيَوْمِ الْجَمْعِ ذَٰلِكَ يَوْمُ التَّغَابُنِ ط وَمَنْ يُّؤْمِنْ بِاللَّهِ وَيَعْمَلْ صَالِحًا يُّكَفِّرْ عَنْهُ سَيِّئَاتِهِ وَيُدْخِلْهُ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا أَبَدًا ط ذَٰلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْعَظِيمُ ﴾

﴿ وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَكَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا أُولَٰئِكَ أَصْحَابُ النَّارِ خَالِدِينَ فِيهَا وَبِئْسَ الْمَصِيرُ ﴾



Lesson 64

You already know that the letter ة occurs only at the end of a word. When we pause at a word ending with this letter, its vowel is omitted like the vowel of the other letters as explained in the previous lesson. In addition to that, this letter is changed from *t* to *h*, e.g.,

أُولَٰٓئِكَ هُمْ شَرُّ ٱلْبَرِيَّةِ This is pronounced : ulâ'ika hum sharru l-bariyyah (not : sharru l-bariyyat).

﴿ وَذَٰلِكَ دِينُ ٱلْقَيِّمَةِ ﴾ ﴿ لَآ أُقْسِمُ بِيَوْمِ ٱلْقِيَٰمَةِ ﴾

﴿ وَلَآ أُقْسِمُ بِٱلنَّفْسِ ٱللَّوَّامَةِ ﴾ ﴿ كُلُّ نَفْسٍۭ بِمَا كَسَبَتْ رَهِينَةٌ ﴾

﴿ كَلَّا ۖ بَل لَّا يَخَافُونَ ٱلْءَاخِرَةَ ﴾ ﴿ كَلَّآ إِنَّهُۥ تَذْكِرَةٌ ﴾

﴿ فِى صُحُفٍ مُّكَرَّمَةٍ ○ مَّرْفُوعَةٍ مُّطَهَّرَةٍۭ ○ بِأَيْدِى سَفَرَةٍ ○

كِرَامٍۭ بَرَرَةٍ ○ ﴾ ﴿ وُجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ مُّسْفِرَةٌ ○ ضَاحِكَةٌ

مُّسْتَبْشِرَةٌ ○ وَوُجُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَلَيْهَا غَبَرَةٌ ○ تَرْهَقُهَا قَتَرَةٌ ○

أُولَٰٓئِكَ هُمُ ٱلْكَفَرَةُ ٱلْفَجَرَةُ ○ ﴾



Lesson 65

Exercise

﴿ فَاذْكُرُوْنِيْٓ اَذْكُرْكُمْ وَاشْكُرُوْا لِيْ وَلَا تَكْفُرُوْنِ ○ يٰٓاَيُّهَا
الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا اسْتَعِيْنُوْا بِالصَّبْرِ وَالصَّلٰوةِ ؕ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ مَعَ الصّٰبِرِيْنَ ﴾

﴿ وَبَشِّرِ الصّٰبِرِيْنَ ○ الَّذِيْنَ اِذَآ اَصَابَتْهُمْ مُّصِيْبَةٌ قَالُوْٓا اِنَّا لِلّٰهِ
وَاِنَّآ اِلَيْهِ رٰجِعُوْنَ ﴾

﴿لَنْ تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتّٰى تُنْفِقُوْا مِمَّا تُحِبُّوْنَ ؕ ۵ وَمَا تُنْفِقُوْا مِنْ
شَيْءٍ فَاِنَّ اللّٰهَ بِهٖ عَلِيْمٌ ○ كُلُّ الطَّعَامِ كَانَ حِلًّا لِّبَنِيْٓ اِسْرَآءِيْلَ
اِلَّا مَا حَرَّمَ اِسْرَآءِيْلُ عَلٰى نَفْسِهٖ مِنْ قَبْلِ اَنْ تُنَزَّلَ التَّوْرٰىةُ قُلْ
فَاْتُوْا بِالتَّوْرٰىةِ فَاتْلُوْهَا اِنْ كُنْتُمْ صٰدِقِيْنَ ○ فَمَنِ افْتَرٰى عَلَى
اللّٰهِ الْكَذِبَ مِنْ بَعْدِ ذٰلِكَ فَاُولٰٓئِكَ هُمُ الظّٰلِمُوْنَ ○ قُلْ صَدَقَ
اللّٰهُ قف فَاتَّبِعُوْا مِلَّةَ اِبْرٰهِيْمَ حَنِيْفًا ؕ وَمَا كَانَ مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِيْنَ ﴾



﴿يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ ٱتَّقُوا۟ ٱللَّهَ وَكُونُوا۟ مَعَ ٱلصَّٰدِقِينَ﴾

﴿سُبْحَٰنَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ ٱلْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ ۝ وَسَلَٰمٌ عَلَى ٱلْمُرْسَلِينَ﴾

﴿وَٱلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ﴾

AT-TIBYĀN presents a scientific method to learn to read the Glorious Qur'an. This method is based on the following factors :

1) Arabic speech-sounds identical with those of the student's language are presented first, followed by those that are similar but not identical. Arabic speech-sounds which are not found in the student's language are taught at the end of the programme.
2) Consonants are presented with the vowel-signs from the very beginning.
3) At the very outset the student is made to read real words.
4) The words used in each lesson contain only letters, vowel-signs, rules, etc. which have already been taught. So the student can read all these words by himself without the teacher's help.

Taught in this manner, learning the Arabic alphabet becomes a pleasure and learning time is considerably reduced.

Dr. V. ABDUR RAHIM has been associated with the work of teaching Arabic as a foreign language for more than twenty five years. He is the author of many research books. His books *"al-mus'if fi-lughati wa i'rabi sūrati yūsif,"* *"Nūsus mina 'I-hadithi n'-nabawiyyi 'sh-sharīf"* have been already published in India. A book titled, *"Haj, Umra and Ziyarah"* in English has also been published. He has served as a Professor in the Department of Teaching Arabic as a Foreign Language at the Islamic University of Medina for two decades and at present he is serving as the Director, Translation Centre, King Fahd Quran Printing Complex, Madinah Munawarah.

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Islamic Foundation Trust
Chennai - 600 012. S. INDIA

ISBN 81 232 0134 6